THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 88. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

A Republican Victory!

Five Sound States.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska.

The Latest Figures.

The Vote in this City.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska held State elections yesterday, and in each the Republican party gained a decided victory. The returns, as yet, are udusually meagre, but they are sufficiently definite to give a certain clue to the result:—

THE WESTERN STATES.

The Result in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska.

From the States west of Pennsylvania which held elections yesterday, the returns are as yet too imperfect to give the definite result.

Ohio.

Scattering returns from all parts of Ohio show large Republican gains, and there can be no doubt of the election of the entire Republican State ticket by an increased majority over last year, when it was 7518. It is impossible to approximate to the standing of the Congressional delegation, which stands in the present Congress fourteen Republicans to five Democrats.

Indiana

has been carried by the Republicans on the State ticket by a safe majority, although the vote was unusually light. The Congressional delegation in the present Congress stands 7 Republicans to 4 Democrats, and the indications are that there will be no change.

Iowa.

The vote in this State was very small, owing to heavy rains and bad roads in a great part of the State. The Republican vote, however, has fallen off less than the Democratic in proportion, and the entire State and Congressional tickets are elected. Last year the Republican majority was nearly 40,000, and it will not fall much below this figure this year.

Nebraska

elects the entire Republican ticket by a probable majority of 3000. The Legislature is largely Republican, and Senator Thayer telegraphs that it is controlled by his friends, making his return to the United States Senate certain.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Sure and Certain Victory in the City—The Returns Up to the Latest Hour.

In this city the vote was a light one, even with the addition of the colored voters, and aggregates less than 90,000, against 98,000 in 1869, and 121,000 in 1868. The returns have been very dilatory, and are not yet complete in all the wards. But they are sufficiently full to indicate the the election of the entire city Republican ticket, with the exception of the candidate for Judge of the District Court, by majorities varying between 1700 and 7600.

The Vote for Sheriff,

compared with that for Governor in 1869, was as follows:—

Wards.	GOVERNOR, Oct., 1869. Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Majorities.	SHERIFF, Oct., 1870. Leeds, Rep.	Gerber, Dem.	Majorities
1	2276	1541	735 R	2152	1547	605 R
2	2328	2863	485 D	1825	2349	524 D
3	961	1802	841 D	1089	1739	650 D
4	925	2352	1417 D	934	2366	1432 D
5	885	1881	996 D	1050	1698	648 D
6	803	1267	464 D	785	1113	328 D
7	2144	1657	487 R	2422	1377	1045 R
8	1367	1379	12 R	....	....	....
9	1495	1322	173 R	1193	1133	60 R
10	2547	1357	1190 R	2757	1644	1113 R
11	847	1546	699 D	741	1308	567 D
12	1199	1389	190 D	1207	1807	100 D
13	1878	1476	402 R	1626	1223	403 R
14	2181	1555	626 R	1986	1471	515 R
15	3717	2507	1210 R	3548	2289	1309 R
16	1596	1593	3 R	1260	1324	64 D
17	1038	1659	621 D	1141	1723	582 D
18	2849	1713	1136 R	2584	1900	684 D
19	3045	2386	659 R	2682	2113	570 R
20	4495	3646	849 R	4088	3255	833 R
21	1321	914	407 R	1123	708	415 R
22	2006	1093	913 R	2174	1379	795 R
23	2039	1497	542 R	....	....	....
24	1848	1758	90 R	1855	1625	230 R
25	1093	1481	388 D	....	....	....
26	2712	1653	1059 R	1722	1080	642 R
27	1016	812	194 R	1116	873	242 R
28	881	703	178 R	....	....	....
Total	51202	46802		43070	38493	
	46802			....		
Majorities	4400			....		
Aggregates	98004			....		

The Judicial Tickets.

The vote for the judicial candidates was as follows:—

Wards.	JUDGE OF DIST. COURT. Ludlow, Rep.	Price, Dem.	JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS. Pearson, Rep.	Finletter, Rep.	Dechert, Dem.	Heyer, Dem.
1	2102	1679	2255	2164	1503	1500
2	1729	2415	1852	1797	2391	2359
3	986	1828	1131	1084	1737	1736
4	875	2427	948	916	2384	2372
5	981	1763	1111	1044	1708	1684
6	712	1176	797	752	1112	1154
7	2484	1547	2493	2425	1363	1635
8	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	1027	1990	1135	1155	1155	1147
10	2492	1934	2717	2468	1778	1719
11	732	1310	782	767	1273	1276
12	1136	1382	1258	1322	1268	1305
13	1427	1368	1765	1634	1216	1209
14	1819	1584	2060	1964	1478	1453
15	3172	2531	3644	3323	2266	1975
16	1256	1423	1311	1272	1302	1311
17	1139	1825	1173	1192	1715	1738
18	2557	1889	2925	2695	1830	1822
19	2611	2046	2735	2731	2031	2042
20	3936	3488	4486	3385	3259	3178
21	1138	694	1163	1130	689	683
22	1931	1569	2296	2157	1228	1388
23	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	1748	1730	1901	1731	1839	1622
25	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	1676	1135	1784	1743	1102	1069
27	884	946	1309	1018	1442	840
28	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	40492	40925	44423	42661	38701	37938
Majorities	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aggregates	....	....	....	....	....	....

Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

The vote for these officers was as follows:—

Wards.	REGISTER OF WILLS. Bunn, Rep.	Lewis, Dem.	CLERK ORPHANS' COURT. Titterary, Rep.	Megary, Dem.
1	2050	1588	2173	1521
2	1598	2500	1855	2270
3	989	1797	1088	1737
4	881	2399	917	2370
5	1002	1729	1053	1702
6	782	1126	788	1123
7	2421	1392	2428	1268
8	....	....	....	....
9	1134	1154	1220	1140
10	2444	1942	2560	1828
11	771	1228	756	1294
12	1129	1297	1240	1284
13	1512	1190	1625	1217
14	1819	1482	2023	1460
15	3167	2061	3372	2059
16	1206	1301	1288	1317
17	1209	1621	1166	1755
18	2487	1856	2621	1844
19	2635	2066	2729	2010
20	3960	3226	4414	3195
21	1123	682	1137	682
22	2010	1380	2120	1343
23	....	....	....	....
24	1793	1674	1816	1633
25	....	....	....	....
26	1660	1120	1669	1076
27	1107	848	1090	876
28	....	....	....	....
Total	40,889	38,659	43,148	38,004
Maj.	....	....	....	....
Aggregate.	....	....	....	....

Receiver of Taxes and City Commissioner.

The vote for City Commissioner and Receiver of Taxes was as follows:—

WARD.	RECEIVER OF TAXES. Beatty, Rep.	Sloan, Dem.	CITY COMMISSIONER. Bath, Rep.	McBride, Dem.
1	2189	1505	2206	1489
2	1787	2327	1823	2294
3	1113	1724	1095	1753
4	923	2390	925	2335
5	1070	1693	1068	1695
6	795	1092	769	1120
7	2415	1349	2422	1360
8	....	....	....	....
9	1225	1127	1224	1134
10	2572	1818	2804	1782
11	766	1286	724	1429
12	1218	1287	1230	1380
13	1626	1216	1608	1216
14	2032	1449	2022	1440
15	3425	1998	3398	2015
16	1290	1312	1249	1352
17	1211	1698	1166	1804
18	2527	1851	2568	1883
19	2720	2017	2717	2022
20	4474	3141	4369	3370
21	1155	687	1153	682
22	2143	1316	2124	1322
23	....	....	....	....
24	1887	1638	1646	1781
25	....	....	....	....
26	1759	1081	1766	1069
27	1101	869	1160	846
28	....	....	....	....
Total	43,423	37,862	43,036	38,623
Maj.	....	....	....	....
Aggregate,	....	....	....	....

City Councils.

The following are the members of the two branches of Councils for the year 1871, those marked thus (*) being the members elected yesterday:—

SELECT COUNCIL.

1. *Wm. K. Park, R.
2. C. E. Kamerly, D.
3. John C. McCall, D.
4. Henry Marcus, D.
5. John Cochran, D.
6. John C. Bickel, D.
7. J. A. Shermer, R.
8. A. L. Hogdon, R.
9. John Fareira, R.
10. Wm. B. Hanna, R.
11. Samuel G. King, D.
12. *W. E. Littleton, R.
13. J. L. Shoemaker, R.
14. *Robert Downing R.
15. W. W. Burnell, R.
16. *T. J. Smith, R.
17. Edward Sherry, D.
18. William Bumm, R.
19. *Wm. F. Miller, R.
20. C. H. Harkness, R.
21. *Charles T. Jones, R.
22. J. R. Gates, R.
23. E. A. Shallcross, R.
24. Samuel W. Cattell, R.
25. S. L. Snyder, D.
26. *J. B. Alexander, R.
27. Hugh McIlvaine, R.
28. George A. Smith, R.

COMMON COUNCIL.

1. Wm. Calhoun, R.
*H. Robinson, R.
2. *E. W. Kendrick, D.
*Charles McGrath, D.
*John McGrath, D.
3. *Wm. H. Fagen, D.
*G. W. Nickels, D.
4. *Sheppard Young, D.
*James F. Stockdale, D.
5. J. J. Hargadon, D.
*Wm. McAleer, D.
6. *James Robinson, D.
John Bardsley, R.
*Wm. Grier, R.
*Wm. Divine, R.
8. J. C. Martin, R.
*George Schafer, R.
9. George L. Buzby, R.
*Walter Allison, R.
10. *George W. Hall, R.
*A. Omensetter, R.
11. Thomas H. Gill, D.
12. *A. H. Ladner, D.
13. Abraham Kline, R.
*R. J. C. Walker, R.
14. Henry C. Oram, R.
*W. F. Mitchell, R.
15. John F. Glenn, R.
Henry Hulin, R.
*E. K. Nichols, R.
Jos. Charleton, R.
16. James Logan, R.
*H. Eisenbrown, D.
17. Wm. H. Ehret, D.
James O'Neill, D.
18. Jos. S. Allen, R.
*Joseph Manhon, R.
*W. P. Wapples, R.
19. Nicholas Shane, R.
*Samuel A. Miller, R.
*Daniel Currie, R.
*T. B. M. Addis, R.
20. Samuel Miller, R.
Wm. Baldwin, R.
*Wm. S. Allen, R.
*George Widener, R.
*George Dorian, R.
*James Dingee, R.
21. James Bowker, R.
*John McCrystal, D.
22. J. C. Goilbert, R.
*Louis Wagner, R.
23. Amos R. Ellis, R.
*Jos. Cartledge, R.
24. Henry Glass, R.
Thomas Lewis, R.
25. Charles Judge, D.
*M. Vandusen, D.
26. George A. Shisler, R.
*Wm. Thornton, R.
*Robert Briggs, R.
*John S. Huhn, R.
27. *Wm. F. Rowan, R.
28. *W. J. P. White, R.†

† Doubtful.

The present Select Council contains 18 Republicans and 10 Democrats—a Republican majority of 8. The new Select Council will contain 20 Republicans and 8 Democrats—a Republican majority of 12. The present Common Council contains 44 Republicans and 14 Democrats—a Republican majority of 30. The new Common Council will contain 46 Republicans and 17 Democrats—a Republican majority of 29. The Republicans on joint ballot have in the present Councils 38 majority; in the new Councils they will have 41 majority. The Fifth, Seventh, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards gain one member each in the new Common Council, owing to increase in the number of taxables this year.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The City Members Elected—How the New Legislature Will Stand.

The contest in the Third Senatorial district of this city resulted in 8698 votes for Thomas, Rep., to 9962 for Nagle, Dem., the latter being re-elected by a majority of 1264.

The following are the names of the members of the House of Representatives elected in this city:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	S. P. Thomson, R.	10.	J. E. Reyburn, R.
2.	George McGowan, D.	11.	S. M. Hager, R.
3.	Samuel Josephs, D.	12.	John Lamon, R.
4.	William Elliott, R.	13.	John Dumbell, R.
5.	William Duffy, R.	14.	John Cloud, R.
6.	John P. Mooney, D.	15.	A. Albright, R.
7.	R. Johnston, R.	16.	William F. Smith. R.
8.	W. L. Marshall, R.	17.	Watson Comly, R.
9.	George A. Quigley, D.	18.	James Miller, R.

The following will be the standing of the new Legislature, as far as the returns indicate:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	19	59	78
Democrats	14	40	54
Republican majority	5	19	24

Several of the districts in both houses are still in doubt, but there can be no doubt that the Republicans will have a majority of at least 1 in the Senate and at least 15 in the House.

CONGRESS.

The New Delegation of the State.

The returns from some of the city districts are still incomplete. We give the result as far as ascertained:—

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1.	Buckel.... 6,466	Randall.....10,581	4115 D.
*2.	O'Neill.... 7,787	Creely (R.).. 8,946	1159 R.
3.	Myers.....11,000	Moffet..... 9,679	1321 R.
†4.	Kelley.....12,566	Thomas (R.).10,046	2460 R.

[*Eighth ward lacking. It will not materially affect the result.

[†Twenty-eighth ward lacking. The result will not be materially affected by it.]

The following are the names of the members who are probably elected throughout the State, those marked thus (*) being members of the present Congress, and those marked thus (†) doubtful:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Samuel J. Randall, D.	13.	*Ulysses Mercur, R.
2.	John V. Creely, R.	14.	*John B. Packer. R.
3.	*Leonard Myers, R.	15.	*Rich. J. Haldeman, D.
4.	*Wm. D Kelley, R.	16.	†John Cessna, R.
5.	†A. C. Harmer, R.	17.	*Daniel J. Morrell, R.
6.	E. L. Acker, D.	18.	*Wm. H. Armstrong, R.
7.	*Wash. Townsend. R.	19.	*Glenni W. Scofield, R.
8.	*J. Lawrence Getz, D.	20.	*G. W. Gilfillan, R.
9.	*Oliver J. Dickey, R.	21.	†Henry D Foster, D.
10.	†John W. Killinger, R.	22.	*James S. Negley, R.
11.	John B. Storms, D.	23.	Eben McJunkin, R.
12.	†J. B. McCollum, D.	24.	*Joseph B. Donley, R.

The above gives 17 Republicans to 7 Democrats, a Democratic gain of one member. But fuller returns will probably give the 16th and 21st districts to the Republicans, and perhaps the 12th district, while there can be but little doubt of the election of the Republican candidates in the 5th and 10th districts.

THE REDS AT LYONS.

Cluseret and His Gang of Galley Slaves—The Reign of Terror at Lyons—A Police of 6000 Criminals—Outrages on the Priests and Nuns—The Public Treasury Plundered.

From the London Telegraph.

LILLE, Sept. 28.—Being anxious to see what stage the preparations making against the Prussians had arrived at in this time, I left Douai yesterday, and a pleasant trip of three hours braught me to Lille, which ranks as a first-class fortified town, has about 130,000 inhabitants, and ranks as the fifth city of France in general wealth and importance. On my way hither I was not left to waste my time, for in the same carriage I found a French gentleman who, to use his own expression, had just "escaped" from Lyons, and was on his way to that harbor of safety in these times, the capital of Belgium. It seems that the ruling spirit at Lyons is American-Franco.

GENERAL CLUSERET,

who, in spite of his services being declined by the present Government of France, and notwithstanding the fact of his being specially forbidden by his rural authority not to go to Lyons, has found his way to that city, and is now at the head of the Red Republicans of the place. The General's staff, or rather body guard, consists of sixty ruffians who have lately been liberated from the *travaux forces*, or galleys, and these, with a few kindred spirits, form what is called the *Comite de Salut Public*. Monsieur Andrew, the former president of the said *comite*, has been turned away because he wishes to recognize the present Government of France. Monsieur Chattemel Lacour, the prefect named by the same rulers, has not only been set aside, but is in prison. The police of the Reign of Terror which governs Lyons is composed of some 6000 men who have been liberated from the criminal jails.

THE REGULAR TROOPS

in the town consist chiefly of corps that have been defeated during the present campaign, and these not only fraternize with the Red party, but are in such a state of anarchy that General Estivant de Villanbois has resigned his command, and left the place in distrust and despair. He has not been replaced, and General Cluseret is now military commander as well as political chief of Lyons. No person is allowed to leave the town, and no one can obtain a ticket at the railway station without a written permit from the *Comite de Salut Public*. The clergy of the town are insulted whenever they appear in the streets, and public worship cannot be carried on without the most blasphemous ribaldry from such of the Reds as happen to be present. The Jesuit Fathers are the special objects of persecution, eleven of them are in prison, and the others are not allowed to leave their college nor to receive pupils. The other day a lay brother of the establishment died, and when his body was carried forth the convicts, who form the police, had the coffin opened in the streets, in order to make sure that it did not contain one of the community endeavoring to escape. The whole of many silk factories which form the wealth of Lyons have stopped work, and respectable people of all ranks are in terror of their lives. The *comite* has declared it to be treason to hoist the tricolor flag, and the *drapeur rouge* floats from all the public establishments. The Garde Mobile, utterly disquieted with what is going on, have given up their arms, and refuse to serve under the self-constituted rulers of the place. General Cluseret is trying hard to raise another corps of the same kind, and has had printed handbills placed on the walls, stating that such persons as wish for commissions in the Garde Mobile can have the same if they serve a month in the ranks. The workmen of the districts of La Guillotiere and La Croix-Rousse, numbering about 10,000, are the chief upholders of the red republic.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY,

which is very wealthy, is in the hands of General Cluseret and his friends, who deal out, under various pretexts, enough to keep the workmen quiet and well-fed. Thousands of the inhabitants would be only too glad to leave the place, but are not allowed to do so. No house, no chamber, in the whole town is sacred from what is called a domiciliary visit of the ruffianly police, and no one can safely say that he or she will not be imprisoned to-morrow for some imaginary offense against the sovereign majesty of the people. In a word, the military adventurer and his subordinates have, together with the roughs of Lyons, established again the good old days of republican terror, and there seems no power in the land able to put them down. From this description of the present state of the second city in France, I do not think many Englishmen will select it as a place of residence, at any rate for some time to come. The only glimpse of hope which my informant seemed to have, when he related what I have here told you, was that when he left Lyons the Reds were preparing for a fight among themselves. It seems that even in the red republicanism there are shades and degrees of ruffianism, and that some enlightened spirits of that persuasion were not content to draw the line at General Cluseret and the knights of penal servitude, but want to go even lower still. More particularly the Dictator's staff, if not himself, seem to be truly French. The general's secretary is a gentleman who for many years wore the yellow dress and the chain on the leg. He is no doubt an accomplished man, but has a natural disregard for geography, which, like most of his countrymen, he looks upon as a mere matter of detail. When my informant went to this official to get a pass to leave Lyons he was asked where he wanted to go, and upon saying that he wished to proceed to Brussels, he was asked in what country that town was situated!

FULTON VS. TILTON.

Nice Questions of Wine, Beer, and Veracity—A Clerical Libel Suit.

From the Brooklyn Union.

The following editorial article appeared in the Brooklyn *Union* of October 7:—

THE REV. LAGER BEER FULTON.

The *Religious Telescope*, of Dayton, Ohio, contains a copy of a letter which it says the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Boston, has addressed to Mr. Theodore Tilton, of New York, although Mr. Tilton has never received either the letter in question or any other from Mr. Fulton. The *Telescope's* copy of Mr. Fulton's missive is as follows:—

BOSTON, Massachusetts.

Theodore Tilton, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I have been informed that you were seen at a restaurant on Broadway a day or two since, with a bottle of wine before you, and of which you several times partook.

As you are the chief editor of a religious and temperance paper, I assume the right to ask you whether this report is true. If true, I shall take such means as I may think expedient to put the truth before the public through the newspapers.

J. D. FULTON.

Mr. Tilton has the honor to say, in reply, that so far as regards himself, he drinks wine on communion and other proper occasions; and that so far as regards the mountebank who is reported to have addressed him the above letter, this hot Gospeller, after preaching a Sunday night sermon in Dr. Armitage's church in New York, sauntered down the Bowery in company with a friend, entered a lager-beer saloon, and during an hour's stay drank (the two together) nine or ten glasses of lager beer, of which the Rev. Mr. Fulton guzzled the larger part.

To-day the Associated Press telegrams contain the following:—

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The friends of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton having seen the published statement made by Mr. Theodore Tilton, met at the house of George W. Nissman last evening, with the Executive Committee of the Union Temple Baptist Church, and by a unanimous vote resolved to prosecute Mr. Tilton for libel. In this connection the following card appears to-day:—

The statement made in the *Brooklyn Union* of Friday, October 7, by Mr. Tilton, is unfortunate in two respects—First, the letter he prints purporting to be written by me is a forgery; second, the declaration he makes, which follows the letter, has not the slightest foundation in truth.

JUSTIN D. FULSON.

MR. TILTON'S REPLY.

I have the honor to say that when the a bove libel suit comes to trial a well-known and reliable gentleman will make affidavit that my statement in the Brooklyn *Union*, concerning the Rev. Justin D. Fulton's drinking several glasses of lager beer in a Bowery saloon, on a Sunday night, after preaching a sermon, is true. THEODORE TILTON,

Brooklyn, Oct. 11, 1870.

—Miss Lena Kendall, of Kosciusko county, Indiana, recently won a wager of $50 by walking 18 miles in less than five hours.

SECOND EDITION

Fuller Election Returns.

Republican Triumph Complete.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Battle of Orleans.

Prince Napoleon's Intrigues.

The Surrender of Strasburg.

Prussian Official Report.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Nineteenth Congressional District.

CLEARFIELD, Oct. 12.—An estimate agreed upon by the chairman of the committees of both parties fixes the majority for S. Marvin, (Dem.) for Congress in the county, Clearfield, at 1200.

EMPORIUM, Oct. 12.—G. W. Scofield (Rep.) has a majority in this county (Cameron,) of 45.

RIDGEWAY, Oct. 12.—This township gave a majority of 25 for Marvin (Dem.) for Congress. Democratic gain, 7.

Congressional—Sixteenth District.

BEDFORD, Oct. 12.—Four districts are yet to be heard from in this (Bedford) county. There are heavy Republican gains, and the Democratic majority will be about 50. Cessna (Rep.) gains in twenty-two districts 292 over the vote in 1868, when the county gave 326 Democratic majority.

INDIANA.

A Republican Triumph.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The President received a despatch from Senator Morton to-day, stating that the State of Indiana was carried yesterday by the Republicans by a small majority. The State is so districted that the Democrats might carry it by from five to ten thousand majority, and still the Legislature would be Republican.

This districting was done during the war to prevent the State from falling into the hands of a Democratic Legislature. The result in Indiana decides the question of Gov. Morton's going to England. He is expected here the first of next week to confer with the President and to receive his instructions.

NEBRASKA.

A Clean Republican Sweep—Senator Thayer's Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A private despatch from Senator Thayer, dated at Omaha to-day, states that a majority of his friends are elected to the Legislature of that State, and there seems to be no doubt that he will be re-elected to the Senate of the United States. Senator Tipton, Thayer's colleague, made an effort in the southern part of the State to defeat him on account of personal jealousies, but it failed. The new Legislature is largely Republican.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Battle of Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—The Minister of War has made public the following intelligence contained in a telegram from Orleans, dated at a late hour last evening:—

The scene of the battle to-day was so near this city that the balls and shells fell in the outskirts.

The Prussians are near Galleno. The troops sent from Tours to reinforce the 15th Corps have formed a junction with that body near Artenay, and severe fighting has been renewed before St. Quentin.

Prince Napoleon's Intrigues.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Prince Napoleon, who recently arrived in this city, is actively intriguing for the restoration of the Bonapartists. The Emperor himself declines to sanction the schemes of the Prince.

Paris Steadfast and Quiet.

Advices from the city of Paris to the 6th instant represent the people as steadfast, quiet, and orderly, and without any anxiety on the question of food. They claim to be fully prepared for any assault the Prussians may make.

Official Report of the Surrender of Strasburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Strasburg official account of the surrender is just published here. By the capitulation 1100 guns, of all sorts, 12,000 chassepots, three tons of ammunition, and fifty locomotives of the Paris and Strasburg Railroad, which have been collected there, fell into the Prussians' hands.

The carpenters, masons, and other laborers of the city have been impressed to repair the fortifications.

Operations at Metz.

Later advices have been received from the army besieging Metz. Up to Thursday last the Prussians had burnt twenty small villages in that neighborhood and executed 150 peasants for carrying on illicit warfare. Marshal Bazaine's soldiers are said to be greatly dissatisfied with the situation and had counselled a surrender.

Bismarck's Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Times* of this morning has an article going to prove that Bismarck's obvious policy is to render France powerless for offense or defence hereafter.

Safety of the Steamer Hermann.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The steamship Hermann, of the North German Lloyd, which left New York on the evening of the 26th September for Bremen, has arrived at the latter port in safety. Her officers report no blockaders in sight of the coast, and no French cruisers were encountered on the voyage. Commerce with Germany may be regarded as fully resumed.

—A German beauty at Blairsville, Indiana, is said to have consumed twenty-six glasses of beer in honor of the surrender of Napoleon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

News of the Election at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Early this morning the President received a large number of despatches from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska concerning the result of the elections yesterday. As these were generally favorable to the Republican party, the President expressed much satisfaction to those around him, among whom were several members of the Cabinet. The result of the victory is the theme of conversation in all the departments.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of a Veteran.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 12.—John D. Bassett, who served under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, died near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, last week, at the age of 106 years.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The steamship Java takes $157,000 in specie to Europe to-day.

Bids for Gold.

There were twenty-nine bids for Government gold to-day, amounting to $3,540,000. The highest price was 113·75 and the lowest 112·50. The awards will be $1,000,000 at from 113·44 to 113·75.

Louisville Markets.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—Bagging steady. Hemp, $28·50@29. Flax, $29·50@30. Cotton quiet; middling, 15c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1·15@1·25. Corn, Oats, and Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions active; pork, $26; lard, 16½c.; bacon, 14½@17¾c.; and 18¾c. for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Whisky steady at 86c. Tobacco—sales of 106 hhds. at $5·35@6·75 for frosted to good lugs; $7@10 for low to medium leaf; and $20@25 for good cuttings.

THE SURRENDER OF SEDAN.

The Protest of French Officers—They Refuse Freedom on the Terms Offered—Napoleon and Wimpfen Denounced.

The Frankfort-on-the-Main (Sept. 22) correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—

Having volunteered to accompany some sick and wounded to their destination, I recently had an opportunity of conversing with a number of French superior officers, prisoners taken at Sedan, a whole batch of whom (nearly one hundred) were conveyed to a Prussian fortress in Pomerania; and as a number of them required my professional assistance—being wounded and suffering from fever—and finding that I was an American and could speak (though imperfectly) their language, they gave vent to the most bitter complaints against the perfidy and treachery of Napoleon and Wimpfen, by whom, they said, they were absolutely sold. Several of them, holding high rank, were naturally entitled to participate in the councils upon a matter of such vital importance. Yet they were left in utter ignorance of the capitulation of Sedan until three days—in some cases even four days—after it had taken place. They were then requested to sign a paper promising not again to take up arms against the Germans during the duration of the present war; they would then be at liberty to return to France unmolested, retaining their arms, horses, and baggage. This they indignantly refused, and preferred being sent off to a Prussian fortress, there to be kept prisoners until the expiration of the war. Some of these gentlemen told me this with tears in their eyes and an expression of deep hatred and disgust at the bare mention of Napoleon and Wimpfen. "Do you think it possible," said they, "that we have so far degenerated as to permit ourselves—80,000 men—to be entrapped like a parcel of mice?" * * *

The following is a translation of the protest (written on official paper) referred to in our correspondent's letter. It will be remembered that General Wimpfen has already answered by anticipation the allegations against him:—

ARMEE DU RHIN, 6ME CORPS, GENERAL COMMANDANT LE GENIE, STETTIN, Sept. 4, 1870.—After the news of the foreign journals, and the expression of opinions current about us, we, the undersigned, prisoners of war in consequence of the capitulation of Sedan, protest, with all the energy of hearts devoted to their country, that we were completely ignorant of the capitulation, and that we were never consulted about it. Had it been otherwise, we should have opposed it with all our might. Our captivity is a protest against an act unheard of and unexampled in history, the responsibility of which must rest upon whosoever performed it

Le General de Division, Commandant la 4me Division du 1er Corps, De Lartigue.

Le General de Division Commandant le Genie du 6me Corps, Ducasse.

Le Colonel Chef d'Etat-Major du Genie du 6me Corps, T. Duval.

Le Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant l'Artillerie de la 1ere Division du 1er Corps, H. Lecouvre.

Le Capitaine d'Artillerie 1ere Division du 1er Corps, E. Richard.

Le Lieutenant-Colonel du 98me de la Ligne, Edmond Billot.

Le Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant le 2me Regiment de Marche, G. de Leuchey.

Le Chef d'Escadron Commandant l'Artillerie de Sedan, Thau.

A long list of inferior officers follows.

ITALY.

The Minister of Justice on the Future Policy of the Kingdom.

Among other important documents lately issued by the Italian Government is the following circular, addressed to the ordinary diocesans of the kingdom:—

Most Reverend Sir:—You will already know of the entrance of the Italian troops in the Pontifical State.

The Government offers to His Holiness the Pontiff the most ample proposals for maintaining independence, entire liberty of exercising the spiritual power, and the means of maintaining the Holy See, with all its offices, institutions, churches, and moral ecclesiastic bodies existing in Rome.

We implore the Pope to accept our proposals. Whatever should be his resolutions, the Government will never allow that an insult should be made to the Church, or to its members, or to the spiritual exercise of their spiritual ministry. But, at the same time, it has decided to fulfill its duty towards the nation—that is to say, not to permit that the clergy with an act, a discourse, or in any other way, to act contrary to the laws and to the public order, by blaming the institutions and laws of the State, exciting complaints against them, disturbing the public conscience and peace in the families. Those that act contrarily will be punished according to the laws.

In making your reverend Lordships know these desires of the Government, I confide that your Lordship and the clergy over which it presides to keep themselves from all that may be contrary to the charity of which they ought to be the greatest masters, or disturb that peace and public order which now more than ever is desirable and wanted. In this way your Lordships will honor your high missions, and with their moderation will impose on all opinions.

I beg you to notify to me that you have received this circular.

Accept, most worthy and reverend Lordship, my most high considerations. RAELI,

Minister of Justice and Peace.

TOUL.

Particulars of the Surrender.

The London *Daily News* of the 28th publishes a long telegram from a correspondent who has visited Toul since its surrender, from which we take the following:—The firing continued all Friday with active but very ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commandant induced him to hoist white flags and offer to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Colonel Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and the town was entered the same evening by the victors at 7. The conditions were precisely those of Sedan. A council of the municipality, held on Friday, decided not to favor surrender, but the pressure of individuals fearing useless destruction completely overwhelmed the belligerent determination of the military and civil authorities. The garrison was ridiculously weak—60 cuirassiers, 100 line, 40 gendarmes, and 2000 raw Mobiles; among them not one regular artillerist; Commandant, Major Huck, an old cavalryman. I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than Sedan, not as bad as Bazeilles. The Gothic chapel of St. Gengoulph, A. D. 814, is almost ruined. The very imposing Byzantine Cathedral of St. Mansuy, built as early as 292, has only a window arch demolished, and its outside battered by a score of shells. There are few wounded, no sick, and much order in Toul. Only two battalions of the 19th Infantry remain as garrison. The prisoners of the Native Mobile Guard were released under parole not to serve again this war. The town and environs have a picturesque appearance, built much in old German style. Five hundred

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CENTRALIZATION.

From the N. Y. World.

Many of our Republican contemporaries are disposed to make it an issue of fact, whether their party is justly chargeable with a tendency to consolidate all political powers into the hands of the General Government. Much has recently been said on this subject, which evinces the sensitiveness of our opponents to the charge itself, but there has been very little said that amounts to a refutation. The following observation of the *Evening Post* appears to comprehend a sort of admission as to the past, and a kind of promise of amendment as to the future:—

Whatever tendencies to centralization are found in the Republican party, as every intelligent public man knows, have been occasioned by the requirements and experiences of the civil war, and even then accepted reluctantly, instead of being seized ambitiously. Since the war ended Congressional legislation has steadily been restoring to the States the powers which had been for a time held in trust by the General Government in the interest of the people; and this work would have been completed much sooner if the population of the States formerly in rebellion had cordially endeavored to establish and maintain order among themselves.

It thus seems to be admitted that during the war there *were* strong tendencies to centralization in the Republican party; but this is accompanied by the assertion that these tendencies, or the measures to which they led, were accepted reluctantly, and not seized ambitiously. If this were true, it would afford a very lame and impotent excuse for what has been done since the war was closed. But it is true that all those tendencies to centralization which have been manifested by the Republican party under the requirements and experiences of the war were involuntary and without ambitious motives! Immediately on the cessation of hostilities, the people of the Southern States everywhere exhibited a desire to resume their proper relations to the Union, and to accept the result of a defeat of their efforts to establish a separate confederacy as conclusive on the question of State secession. All that they asked was that the Federal Government should act consistently with the Northern ideas of the character of the Union. They did not insist that slavery should be retained, for they knew that in some form and by some action it must be removed. They were very well aware that two courses were before Congress—one of them being in accordance with that view of the Constitution which the North had generally maintained, and the other being entirely outside of any view of the Constitution which had ever been maintained by anybody excepting a few of the extreme radical leaders, who insisted that the Southern States could be rightfully treated as conquered enemies, just as if they had been foreigners entitled to no present standing as citizens of the United States. This last was the course adopted; and it was not, and could not be, adopted without ambitious motives. It afforded the means of what was called "reconstruction;" and that reconstruction, with all the oppression and disfranchisement which attended it, and all the assumption of powers which the *Post* delicately calls "holding of powers in trust by the General Government in the interest of the people," was a matter of calculation and design, as so much machinery for the extension and consolidation of the political power of a party. There was just as much of a "trust" vested in the hands of Congress, in respect of the powers of local government which it seized and exercised, as there is when any superior power, whether it be a public force or a private robber, seizes and appropriates what does not belong to it. *When* and *where* did the people of the Southern States surrender into the hands of the General Government those political powers which every rational theory of our Constitution acknowledges to belong only to the States themselves? If, at the immediate moment of the downfall of the Confederate government, there was an apparent necessity for the preservation of social order by the aid of the military power of the United States, that necessity was but for the moment, and it needed only to be acted on within very narrow limits; for there existed all the while the political capacities and sovereign characters of the States themselves, and nothing was wanted but to recognize their magistracy of all kinds as the rightful trustees of the powers of local government, and to afford them such temporary aid in the preservation of public order as the circumstances of the moment required in the several localities. But this did not suit the designs of the radical leaders. They would recognize nobody as being rightfully the trustee of any political power, however local that power might be. They chose, voluntarily chose, to suppress all State authority in those communities, treating its actual officers as provisional only, and making preparation to sweep away the whole existing machinery of State government, in order to make room for governments that were to be creatures of Congress and of its own making. The ostensible excuse was that the whole Southern magistracy were tainted with rebellion. If this was true, how did their rebellion vest in *Congress* the political powers of the people of those States, to be held "in trust" for a time, and then to be "restored" in such quantity and form and with such conditions as the trustee might choose? It is a strange notion of a trust, public or private, even if it arises out of a necessary exercise for the time being of powers and rights that belong to another, to hold that the trustee may not only exercise those powers and rights as they were when they devolved upon him, but that he may appropriate to himself more or less of their substance, change their essential character, and give them back upon conditions originating in his own will and tending to his own profit. Was it done "reluctantly," or was it done "ambitiously?" The very fact that the reconstruction measures were so shaped as to exclude whole classes of white men from all participation in the work of making the new constitutions for those States, and to include in that exercise of political power the whole body of adult male negroes, stamps the character of the entire proceeding. Such a course of action was not involuntary, nor was it accepted reluctantly. It was embraced with eagerness from two political motives, one of which was collateral to the other. It was believed to be the sure means of securing the political control of those States to the Republican party; and when it was found that Andrew Johnson, as President, resisted it as constitutionally wrong, from fear that his resistance would strengthen the Democratic party, and from a desire to crush him on that account, and for his alleged treachery to the Republican cause, the original scheme was persisted in, and was pushed even further than its primitive design. We have heard men who would be accounted moderate and conservative Republicans, and who are as eminent in their party as anybody, justify the reconstruction measures on purely party grounds; but without any such private and individual testimony, the whole public history of the period immediately following the close of the war, and the entire conduct of the Radicals in Congress and out of it, establish it as a fact that the extraordinary and exceptional powers which have been assumed and exercised were not "accepted reluctantly," but were "seized ambitiously."

But let us look into this matter a little further. We do not doubt that there have been those in the Republican party who, like our neighbor, have "deprecated the exercise of powers by the Federal authorities which belong legitimately to the local governments." We know many well-meaning men, who supported the Lincoln and still support the Grant administration, who have hoped to see a natural shrinkage within the true limits of the Constitution. They admit that its normal powers have been greatly stretched by doubtful interpretations, and that they have even been greatly overstepped under a dangerous plea of necessity. They have hoped for a restoration of sound constitutional doctrine. But the difficulty in these individual cases is, that when a political party, by extreme latitudinarian constructions of limited powers or by bold and unscrupulous assumptions, have deranged such a political system as ours, they are not the right men to effect a return to sound doctrine. The love of personal power is a very strong passion; the love of power that animates such a party as the Republicans is more vigorous than its spirit of patriotism and self-denial; and when a body of public men have long been accustomed to lead a party by the teachings of a strained and lax interpretation of a written constitution of government, it is the most difficult thing in this world to fall back upon principles and discriminations which contradict their former professions and seem to take away the foundation of their past legislation. When to these embarrassments arising out of personal and party consistency there is added the tremendous corruption of a wasteful expenditure of public money, the laxity of public morals that springs up when an enormous revenue is collected and disbursed by a party controlling all the revenues into and out of a vast public exchequer, it is not easy to overstate the tendencies to centralization from which such a party may find it impossible to extricate itself, as it is impossible for its leaders to assist it in the direction of a sound reform. Let any one take the statute-books of the United States for the past five or six years, and, without looking at all at the powers which have been exercised over the Southern States in the matter of reconstruction, let him note how the habit has grown up of legislating in Congress on subjects over which Congress has no rightful jurisdiction; or, if Congress can by ingenious interpretation be said to have a concurrent power over the particular matter, let him observe how entirely inexpedient and improper it is not to leave such powers to be exercised by the States. The amount of this kind of legislation that has been accumulated during the past six years is very great, and its existence is one of the most striking proofs of the centralization that has been effected in so brief a period, and that has no excuse in "the requirements and experiences of the civil war," although it is the natural fruit of doctrines and practices springing up in a time of turmoil and danger, and pushed beyond all the exigencies of even such a time.

It is as an antagonist to this centralization that the Democratic party presents itself, with its better record of constitutional doctrine, its traditional care in discriminating between the Federal and the State powers, its habitual economy in the use of public money, and its sound principles of public revenue, finance, and currency. If, in the issues which it makes on these subjects, the people of this Union cannot perceive where their political power ought to be lodged, the tendency to centralization and corruption will not be arrested. But if that tendency is seen and acknowledged, we may look for a restoration of our Government to the paths of true constitutional interpretation and a pure exercise of constitutional powers.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

To the French, the defense of Paris serves a double purpose. It not only retards the operations of their enemy, but it affords them an incomparable school for the training of the new army which they so greatly need. According to the proclamation of M. Gambetta, the French Secretary of the Interior, issued at Tours recently, there are now within the walls of Paris four hundred thousand National Guards, one hundred thousand Mobiles, and sixty thousand regulars—in all, five hundred and sixty thousand men now under arms.

The character of M. Gambetta is such that his statement may be received without that doubt which always attached to assertions made by the members of the Imperial Government. It is doubtless true that there are now over half a million of armed men behind the walls of Paris. As yet, with the exception of the sixty thousand regulars, these are all undisciplined soldiers; but every day of the siege gives them an amount of warlike training which could not be gained in a month passed in barracks and in drill in time of peace. There is no school of war like war itself; and the army of Paris has a great advantage in being educated in this school without that danger of panic and of disaster which would belong to such an undisciplined body if arrayed for battle without the cover of fortifications.

Under such circumstances this army should be able to begin a vigorous offensive campaign against the Germans by the middle of December. That will give them two months and a half of constant drilling, with such occasional fighting as General Trochu judges will be most advantageous. So far the General has managed them with remarkable skill. Every day has had its contest, and now one and now another corps or division has been sent out to learn the smell of powder and the hiss of bullets. The results amply justify the wisdom of Trochu in assembling so vast a body of men in Paris before the siege. There is no other spot in France in which he could fit them so speedily or efficiently for the work of soldiers. Thus the Prussians themselves are made useful as the drill masters of the new army which had to be created before France could again be in a condition to defend herself.

M. Gambetta also declares that there is no danger of starvation. If this be so, then there is also no danger of sedition, which he says is out of the question. In a city of two millions of souls, more than one-quarter of whom are constantly under arms for the common defense, sedition can only arise in consequence of famine or serious military reverses. Both of these being out of the question, there is nothing to interfere with the steady advance of the new army in military skill; nor does there seem to be anything within the city to aid the efforts of the besiegers without. The Prussians may indeed make breaches in the walls with their improved artillery; but with such an army of defenders to resist an assault, a breach is of comparatively little use to the assailants. M. Gambetta pronounces the city impregnable. This seems like an exaggeration, but it is relatively true. If Paris cannot be taken in ninety days, it is impregnable indeed, for by that time the southern and central departments of France will also have raised armies so numerous and formidable that no foreign invader can stand before them.

The problem of the deliverance of France consists then in the problem of the siege of Paris. Every day that the siege is protracted diminishes the resources of the Germans both in men and material, while it forms and trains the forces upon which the redemption of France must depend. It also tends to consolidate the republican government, by showing that it is able to accomplish what the empire could not even undertake.

If the Germans are wise, they will hasten to make peace on such terms as the French people can submit to. To prolong the war is to imperil all the glory that Germany has already won.

THE MURDER OF A SCHOOL TEACHER.

From the N. Y. Times.

The epidemic of youthful crime continues. On Wednesday a young lady, the teacher of a district school at Canton, Mass., was murdered by her pupils. Four lads, between the age of nine and thirteen, lay in wait for her while she was on her way home to dinner, and deliberately stoned her to death. "One of the missiles," we are told, "the size of a common inkstand, hit the teacher on the neck, just below the ear, and another stone struck her on the back, which caused her to stagger." Upon this, her dastardly young assailants proclaimed her to be drunk. The unfortunate girl managed to drag herself to her home, where she told what had happened. "Those awful boys," she said, with a convulsive shudder, "have been stoning me." The next day she died. Her physicians say that an old disease was brought to a climax by the inhuman assault thus made upon her, and that it was the cause of her death. In law, this fact may mitigate the responsibility of Miss Barstow's murderers, but it cannot do so in a moral point of view. When we come to look into the provocation for this crime, there seems less and less excuse for the young miscreants. There was surely never a case of more bitter vengeance for a light offense. The school, it seems, had been hard to manage, but Miss Barstow's predecessor happily was a "robust woman," and so carried things on "with a measure of success." This means, we suppose, that the gentle youths, her pupils, were afraid of her. They, perhaps, apprehended that if they threw stones at her they might get the worst of it. At any rate, the difference between the two women was quickly seen and taken advantage of. On Wednesday, at the noon recess, Miss Barstow "rung in" the scholars as usual. Some of them refused to return. The teacher then shut out the delinquents. This seems a mild form of punishment, since at worst it need only cut off the afternoon's tuition, a deprivation of which youths of the manifest stamp of Miss Barstow's pupils do not in general complain. Determined, however, on mischief at any cost, the excluded lads began to throw stones through the windows. This wrought destruction, but no harm to life or limb, so that they raged about unsatisfied. An opportunity to repair the omission soon presented itself. Miss Barstow started for home, and thus put herself in the power of her enemies, and the merciless way in which they dealt with her has already been recorded.

It is dangerous and unfair to generalize against whole bodies of individuals because of the misbehavior of part of their number, and the rule applies to boys as well as to men. But the public do not need to be told that the list of crimes committed by boys has of late alarmingly increased. To assert that there is something radically wrong in the training of youths, or of large classes of them, in different parts of the country, might be to go too far. Yet it is not easy to account on any other hypothesis for a frightful amount of wrong-doing, greater, we believe, than has ever been recorded of our younger population. It threatens to become one of the gravest social difficulties of the future. When several murders are committed by lads under fourteen within a week, it is not extravagant to call the fact alarming, or unreasonable to urge special investigation, and, if possible, special remedies.

THE MISSOURI OUTLOOK.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

"The news is too good," we said, a few days ago. And now the *Republican* declaring for Brown, and Mr. Drake taking the stump against him, give us additional assurances of success.

Fully half of the old radical party, if our reports are correct, will vote for Gratz Brown. Of the eighty-five thousand votes cast for Grant, fully forty-five thousand, and probably more, stand with the liberal platform and ticket. There are counties in the State in which we have no considerable strength, but there are others, more populous and more numerous, in which the Hateites cannot muster a corporal's guard for McClurg. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth districts, casting over fifty thousand radical votes in 1868, are now so divided that our friends in each claim a majority. But the First, Second, Third, and Ninth districts, casting over thirty thousand radical votes in 1868, are so nearly united that in them the McClurg ticket might almost as well not be run at all. The only danger, as to the radical vote, is that our friends, over confident of success in some localities, and not aware of their real strength in others, may neglect organization and that careful, detailed work necessary to make their full strength felt. If in every county in the State, no matter how feeble they may be in some, no matter how overwhelming their numbers in others, our friends will perfect organization, hold meetings, agree upon tickets, and take measures to call out all the radical voters who are really with them, they may rest assured that over 50,000 radical votes will be cast for Gratz Brown. The danger is that in counties where we are weak, our friends will not take the steps necessary to call out and unite the strength that they have, and thus, losing a handful of votes in each of these counties, we shall lose many in the aggregate; and on the other hand, that in counties where we are overwhelmingly strong, our friends will be too sure of success, neglect registration, effort and active work, and so lose another considerable body of votes. If these things are suffered to occur, the defeat of Brown is possible, and not otherwise.

Thus far we have said nothing of the colored vote in this estimate. It has been called twenty thousand, and counted bodily for McClurg by many. It will not go bodily for him, and it will not be anything like twenty thousand. The registration is already far enough advanced to make it certain that a large proportion of the colored people will not register at all. Nobody hinders them at all. But in many counties they are indifferent or uninformed. In many, again, the votes of the colored men will be cast very largely or almost unitedly for Gratz Brown.

We have now two new elements in the contest—Mr. Drake and the *Republican*. Mr. Drake never fails to drive away men from any cause for which he fights. As a repellant, he is a success. For years he has been at work trying to drive out of his party the Germans and the *Democrat*, and his success would be magnificent were it not for one fact—in driving them out, he has driven out *too much*, a large body of the most intelligent men and probably a majority of the party. A similar element in the Democratic party, intelligent, ready to drop the dead past, and earnest in regard to the living present, joins in the support of the same ticket, as the declaration of the *Republican* indicates. Success, therefore, is certain, if our friends do their duty in every county to call out a full vote.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, OF PHILADELPHIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,809,057 64
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		710,000 00
Due from National Banks		72,139 15
Due from other Banks and Bankers		33,502 82
Current Expenses		15,740 82
Taxes paid		9,025 00
Cash Items, including stamps		2,007 71
Exchanges for Clearing-House		467,355 30
Bills of other National Banks		13,310 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels		1,080 86
Specie		2,145 20
Legal Tender Notes	86,500	
Clearing-House Certificates	85,000	
U. S. Three per cent. Certificates	340,000	491,500 00
		$3,628,864 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus Fund	288,000 00
Discount	64,735 65
National Bank circulation outstanding	588,000 00
Dividends unpaid	820 00
Individual Deposits	1,591,645 92
Due to National Banks	329,393 74
Due to other Banks and Bankers	45,269 19
	$3,628,864 50

I, THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier of the Central National Bank, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THEO. KITCHEN, Cashier.

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1870. A. P. RUTHERFORD, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:—
G. M. TROUTMAN,
CHARLES WHEELER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Directors.

1t

NEW LIBRARY.
5000 VOLUMES.

THE YOUNG MEN OF PHILADELPHIA,

And others interested, are invited to attend the

OPENING OF THE NEW LIBRARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

No. 1210 CHESNUT Street,

On FRIDAY, October 14, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Books ready for Circulation among members the day following. [10 10mwf3t

MEMBERSHIP, $1 PER ANNUM.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

October 10, 1870. 10 10 mwm3t

JOHN S PARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 6 3 ws 6m

THE RARE OLD PLAYERS. An entirely new Lecture by

CHARLES W. BROOKE,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 tf

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Corner of NORTH COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street (Opposite Girard College Grounds).

The General Introductory Lecture to the regular Winter's Course will be delivered at the Hall of the College on THURSDAY, October 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public invited. 10 8 smw 3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HE HOLDS THE WINNING CARDS.—When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HANCOCK holds both bowers and the ace; consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphatically the man for the people: he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remunerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 9 9 3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent. payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	[5 13 mwf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 15 1y

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, profits, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 61t

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,

MORNING GLORY

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work. Repairing promptly attended to. 10 6 1m

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

THE

WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, Dwellings.

Call and see certificates.

C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening Samuel Haight (colored), residing at No. 1205 Saline alley, was shot in Decatur street, and severely wounded. The ball entered the breast near the heart, and the wound it is thought will prove fatal. The offender was not arrested.

—John Burton (colored) was shot in the hand at Fifth and Powell streets last evening during an affray, but not severely wounded. He was a spectator. Both men were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Jacob Ellinger, the keeper of a public house at No. 807 S. Front street, was arrested at 12 o'clock last night on a charge of assaulting Officer Hamilton, of the Second district, while in the discharge of his duty.

—Last evening, shortly after the closing of the polls at Sixth and Catharine streets, a man named Davis, who had charge of the Republican window-book, was attacked and the book taken from him. He subsequently tore down a sign, and with it placed several of his assailants *hors de combat*. The book, however, was not recovered.

—At the polls at Eleventh and Sansom streets, an attack was made on the doors and windows immediately after they had been closed by the officers. Several pistol shots were fired, but, as far as could be ascertained, no one was injured. Several persons were arrested and held to keep the peace.

—A woman named Mary Lewis, aged thirty years, living in Emeline street, was shot last night at Seventh and St. Mary streets during a street fight in that neighborhood, which occurred at eight o'clock. The shot is said to have been fired by a policeman in the endeavor to quell the disturbance. Mary was forcing her way into the crowd when the ball struck her in the shoulder. The wound is not dangerous. She was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A board of officers, consisting of General J. C. Woodruff, Colonel J. D. Kurtz, and Major W. R. King, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States army, met yesterday noon, at the office of the United States Engineer, No. 208 South Fifth street, for the purpose of inquiring into the feasibility of erecting the Speakman drawbridge across the Delaware and hearing any objections that might be offered. The plan proposed is for a suspension bridge, having a draw with three floors or roadways, diverging from the main floor of the bridge. It is intended that at least one of the draws shall be closed all the time, vessels entering at one end before the draw is opened at the other. Mr. William E. Cramp was before the board and presented various objections to the bridge, the principal ones being the obstruction of the river by the piers, thus causing the ice to lodge, and the inadequate width of the proposed draw, it being 70 feet, while the width of the new city ice boat, for example, is 68 feet, which would render it impossible for her to pass through with safety, having a vessel in tow, during the winter season. He stated that navigators object very strongly to drawbridges of any sort, and this seemed to be an aggravated form of drawbridge, and no navigator would at any rate attempt to pass through unless all three of the floors were raised at once.

Domestic Affairs

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅝.

—The National Congress on Penitentiary Reformatory Discipline will assemble in Cincinnati to-day, and continue its deliberations for fully a week.

—The Associated Press held a meeting in New York yesterday, and passed resolutions declaring the right of all its members to use special newspaper despatches.

—The Hon. Gilbert Dean, formerly a member of Congress, and counsel for Mrs. Cunningham in the celebrated Burdell murder case, was lying in a dying condition last evening, at his residence in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE FIFTH WARD IMBROGLIO.

The Correspondence Between Mayor Fox, United States Marshal Gregory, and Governor Geary.

The following correspondence passed yesterday between Mayor Fox, Governor Geary, and United States Marshal Gregory, with reference to the conduct of the election at the Third precinct of the Fifth ward:—

MAYOR FOX TO MARSHAL GREGORY.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1870—E. M. Gregory, Esq., United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania—Sir:—I have been informed that you have appointed a considerable number of deputy marshals, said to be for the preservation of the peace during the election hours to-day, of which I have had no official notice other than what I have heard upon the streets. Of this I do not at present mean to say more than merely to notice the fact, but another feature has been presented to me which I could scarcely realize until I witnessed it myself, to wit:—a large body of armed men in United States uniform, with muskets and bayonets fixed, parading our streets. Upon inquiry at your office I was told that they were marines brought here from the United States naval station at this port, upon your official order or request, to be kept there during to-day's election.

I look upon this fact as a serious outrage upon the authorities of Philadelphia, and believe their presence is calculated to provoke excitement and possibly bloodshed.

I protest against the introduction of armed men, except in due form of law, into the city of Philadelphia, with any such object as that stated, and ask that you will look at article 4, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States, which reads thus:—

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

I, sir, am the Chief Magistrate of the City of Philadelphia, charged with the preservation of the public peace, and no man has a right to intervene until I, finding myself unable to preserve the peace of the city, apply to the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon whom must then devolve the responsibility, if the power of the State is inadequate, of appealing to the President of the United States for Federal intervention.

I beg leave to remind you, sir, that this city is in a state of profound peace, and that its ordinary police force has been found fully adequate to the preservation of the public peace. And I beg leave also to remind you that I have just returned from visiting the place in which you supposed disorder to exist, and only to find that peacefulness, quietness and good order prevailed there, as was apparent to myself.

As Chief Magistrate of Philadelphia, I demand the instant disbandment of this armed force,

Respectfully, DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

GOVERNOR GEARY OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

The following information of the state of affairs was at once communicated to Governor Geary:—

OFFICE OF MAYOR CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1870.—His Excellency Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania—Sir:—Without any necessity existing for such an action, and without the slightest disturbance to afford a pretext for it, the city being perfectly quiet, United States Marshal Gregory has taken possession of a poll in this city with a force of United States marines under Lieutenant-Colonel Forney, and interfered with an election legally held and peacefully conducted. I am amply able to maintain the peace of the city without any such unlawful interference, and have entered my official protest against this outrage, and have demanded the immediate disbandment of these troops. Of this unwarrantable infringement upon the rights of our State and particularly of this city, I deem it my duty to apprise you.

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

ANSWER OF MARSHAL GREGORY.

Early last evening Marshal Gregory replied to the Mayor as follows:—

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 11, 1870.—Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia—Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, stating that you had been informed that I had appointed a considerable number of deputy marshals, for the purpose of preserving order at the polls.

In reply thereto I would state that at the election this day held, Representatives in Congress were to be chosen, and that, under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Congress, of July 14, 1870, I was authorized to make such appointments. The act of Congress is in these words:—

"Section 6 And be it further enacted, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the Marshal of the United States for the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which Representatives in Congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view."

This morning I was informed by a number of reliable citizens that the colored voters of the Third precinct of the Fifth ward were being excluded from the polls. This was a violation of the act of Congress of the 3d of March last, and by one of the provisions of the same act it was made my duty to take cognizance of the offense and see to the enforcement of the law. I was further informed that the deputies that I had appointed had been arrested by your policemen and removed from the vicinity of this precinct, and that your policemen were present at this particular precinct in very large numbers, and were actually engaged in the exclusion of the colored voters.

For the purpose of protecting my deputies in the lawful discharge of their duties in preventing the colored voters from being excluded from the polls, I called to my aid a small body of marines.

I did this for the preservation of the peace, and as a matter of absolute necessity. The action which I have this day taken was in the performance of my duty under the law.

Very respectfully,
E. M. GREGORY,
United States Marshal.

THE LOSS OF THE RUBY.

A Terrific Hurricane off the Coast of Delaware—A Night of Terror on the Ocean—Escape from the Jaws of Death.

Shortly after daybreak on Tuesday, October 4, the brig Ruby, Captain J. Trafton, sailed from Delaware Breakwater for St. John, N. B. She was laden with coals. Everything went well until about 8 o'clock the next morning, when the wind veered to the northeast and began to threaten. Before nightfall it had increased to a gale, and at 3 o'clock A. M. it was found necessary to lay the ship to under close-reefed sails. The gale soon became a hurricane, and shortly before 6 o'clock the main staysail split up, with a report like that of a cannon, and was blown away. There was nothing to do now but scud before the wind; accordingly the helm was put round, and the vessel flew off like a startled fawn.

The sea was now running mountains high, each huge roller threatening to break the ship. Still the brave little bark struggled on until the morning of Saturday, when on sounding it was found that she was in shoal water, the lead marking fifteen fathoms only. To prevent her running aground, sail was put on and she was brought up to the wind. But sail after sail was blown to ribbons. First the jibs went, and then the foretopsail. All this time the sea was breaking over her and sweeping the decks from the bowsprit to the taffrail. The crew were holding on to the rigging and to the bulwarks, while the two sailors who were lashed to the wheel were knocked about at random.

On sounding in the hold it was found that she was making water fast, and all hands went to work at the pumps. The vessel was now unmanageable, and was helplessly tossed about in the trough of the sea. Still the water gained on the pumps, and all on board were prepared for the worst, when suddenly, at about noon, the smoke of a steamer was seen on the extreme verge of the horizon. At once the ensign was hoisted with the union down, and joy filled every heart when the steamer altered her course and bore down towards the sinking brig. On she came, and when within hailing distance her lifeboat was lowered, and, impelled by the sinewy arms of four muscular sailors, the little boat brought up alongside the devoted craft. One by one the half-drowned and wearied mariners dropped into her and were safely borne on board the steamer, which turned out to be the Virgo, Captain Bulkley, bound to New York. Scarcely had the shipwrecked mariners reached the deck of the steamer when they saw the brig make a plunge forward and go down head foremost.

The Virgo then steamed away for New York, where she arrived safely; and to Captain Bulkley and his crew the captain and crew of the Ruby offer their heartfelt thanks for saving them from a watery grave.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLES NEAR PARIS—FRENCH ANXIETY FOR METZ—BURNING OF VILLAGES—PROGRESS OF THE GREAT SIEGE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Among the documents found in the Tuileries, is a deed dated immediately prior to the marriage of Napoleon with Eugenie, in which nearly 6,000,000 francs are settled by the Emperor on Miss Howard and her son, the Count de Beauregard.

The Germans are closing in upon Thionville. They have been largely reinforced and are receiving siege guns from Strasburg.

The King of Saxony has instituted a new order, that of St. Henry, solely to honor the King of Prussia.

The new decoration was delivered on October 9 to King William, who, in response to the honor, complimented the Saxon troops for their gallantry.

War material is daily shipped from Liverpool in large quantities, it is supposed for France.

Russia denies all the reports that she is making unusual military preparations, and the entire press declare that the government wants peace.

The French say the Prussians have also burned several villages in the plains of Bernce. The clerical party in France, especially in Brittany and La Vendee have taken umbrage at the popularity of Garibaldi and refuse to fight under him.

It may be assumed that the Prussians opened fire on the fortifications of Paris to-day, postponing the bombardment of the city itself until the resistance of the people makes it inevitable.

A detachment of the army of the Crown Prince under General Von der Tenn, defeated a portion of the army of the Loire, yesterday, near Orleans, taking 1000 prisoners and three guns. The French fled in disorder. The Prussians having threatened to shoot the town officers of Ablies, were notified that in case they persisted in carrying out their barbarous intention, an equal number of persons in the hands of the French would be shot. The Prussians were finally repulsed at Cherizy, but they rallied and taking possession of the place set fire to it and the town is now in ruins.

The National Guards, 70,000 strong, under Gustave Flourens, have demanded of the government that Chassepot rifles be given them, and that a change be made in the practice of opposing, on every battle-field, one Frenchman to three Prussians. The answer of the government was unfavorable, and Flourens has resigned his command.

TOURS, Oct. 11.—The report that Gen. Uhrich will receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is denied.

M. Gambetta's baloon brought out of Paris ten kilogrammes of letters, each weighing about four grains and nearly 39,000 in number. There was still 18,600 more awaiting despatch at the Paris post office. The carrier pigeons have considerably more than they can do as postmen.

The Prussians shoot all the Franc-tireurs they capture. This is the reason why the latter carry the black flag. These atrocities are not committed by large bodies of Prussians but by the uhlans.

The journals of this city to-day publish the news of the death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

A large number of prisoners of war, including some uhlans, arrived here to-day. Crowds of people had collected to get a glimpse of them, and they appeared much exasperated. It required strong efforts by the authorities to prevent retaliation on the spot for the late Prussian atrocities.

ROUEN, Oct. 8.—[Special to the New York Times.] The Provisional Government is more anxious to effect the relief of Metz than even Paris, for the former fortress, it has reason to know, contains 800,000 chassepots, immense quantities of ammunition and other stores. The people of Rouen are lamentably lacking in pluck, but may possibly show fight under Commandant De Faby, a redoubtable fire-eater, who has promised to defend the city. It is noticeable that the Rouen journals are growling at the reception given to Garibaldi because of his former acts to take Nice from the French.

A correspondent writing on the 6th inst., states that the republicans are leaving in numbers from all parts of Spain, to offer military aid to France. In Portugal things are going badly. The King was obliged to seek De La Bandera, to implore him to keep his portfolio until he was able to form another ministry. The King is becoming more unpopular, and the republicans hope to precipitate a crisis to dethrone him. The United States are threatened with quite an invasion of French artists and models—Jerome, Messaenier, Rosa Bonheur, Gallaut and Saintvine are all here, intending to visit and remain in New York if the war continues.

FLORENCE, Oct. 11.—In reply to a deputation from Rome, who waited upon King Victor Emanuel yesterday, the King declared the country reconstituted through the unanimity of the votes on the *plebiscitum*. He rejoiced in the completion of the kingdom, the triumph of justice, and exchange of loyal promises. These, continued the King, are the forces which have made Italy master of her own destinies.

Gathering, after a separation of centuries, in the once venerated capital of the world, she derives from the vestiges of past greatness the auspices of the future. You will surround with respect the seat of spiritual domain enthroned where pagan eagles perched. As king and catholic I guarantee liberty to the church, unity to Italy and independence to the Pontiff. I submit to you the result of the plebiscitum. Transmit it to the Italian people.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Our special correspondent at Rome telegraphs on the 10th that there is a great and subtle influence working to induce the Pope to leave Rome. He at present refuses on the plea that while he protests against the usurpation of Italy and yields to force, he still holds the dignity of Bishop of Rome, and cannot conscientiously abandon his diocese. It is probable the question of cash will prove the most embarrassing to the Pope.

Just before the entry of the troops of Italy, he drew 4,000,000 francs from the public treasury, giving his personal receipt, notwithstanding he had already accepted 250,000 from the Italian government for current expenses. The pay of the Swiss guard falls due this month, and last month's is unpaid, and the two together rest on the Papal household. Fear of embarrassment is likely to compel him to compromise with Italy.

CHARTRES, Oct. 10, midnight, via Tours, Oct. 11—At noon to-day the Prussians made another attack on Chevizy, near Dreux, in strong force. The inhabitants had erected barricades, and defended the town with vigor, repulsing the enemy, after a combat of six hours. The latter burned the hamlets of Chartille, Messangere and Bressard, in the plains of Beance, and near Voxes they set fire to several places.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A Warning Against the Speculators.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—

"Our neighbors in British Columbia were anxiously waiting, at the date of our latest exchanges, for the result of the assay of the quartz which has lately been discovered in the neighborhood of Victoria. There is no doubt whatever that gold-bearing quartz exists in more than one locality in Vancouver Island, and in such quantities as to afford room for the expectation of rich mines being developed there, provided the quality of the rock is good. It is somewhat extraordinary that the locality of certain of these veins of quartz has been known to many of the old residents for some years past, but up to the present time no practical attempts have been made to turn them to good account; and it is doubtful whether, even should the assay promise well, much benefit will be derived by the colony from the working of these mines, until the country is more thickly populated, and labor becomes cheaper. Gold may be bought too dear; and as the present supposed discoveries are in the immediate vicinity of the town of Victoria, the ground will all be speedily taken up by greedy speculators, who in all probability will not have sufficient capital to work quartz mines with any prospect of success. When the ground is all taken up there will be a grand formation of joint stock companies, the shares in which will again be taken up by still more needy speculators—men who have not the energy to climb up the hillside to stake off claims, and who will expect to realize a fortune by the sale of shares at a premium.

"Capitalists who would be ready to embark their money in any legitimate mining operation which gave fair prospects of success, will find themselves hampered by speculators and stock jobbers. We might perhaps use a plainer term to designate the unscrupulous adventurers who, always on the lookout for spoil, do not hesitate to cripple any undertaking by their eagerness to secure pickings for themselves, which might, but for their interference, result in benefit to the community. Men without capital cannot successfully engage in quartz mining, but they can very successfully keep better men out. We don't pretend to say that our friends in Victoria might not succeed in carrying on extensive gold mining operations with profit; but from what we have seen of former operations in that forlorn city, as well as nearer home, we have but little hope of seeing any energetic movement made by the colonists which will lead them to practical success, until some organic change takes place which shall transmute the citizens of Victoria from dull and listless speculators waiting upon fortune into active citizens with practical ends in view, intent upon raising homesteads for their families and acquiring a comfortable independence for themselves. It is possible that the result of the assay may be such as to induce a rush to Victoria, but it is to be hoped that the local press will be most guarded in the accounts which they publish. Nothing could be more fatal to the interests of Victoria, and the colony of British Columbia, than another rush of miners, who would be certain to encounter disappointment, hardship, and loss. One or two quartz mining companies, with abundant means at their disposal, might work successfully upon the hills adjacent to Victoria—such, for instance, as Cedar Hill, where the late discoveries are reported, and at the Goldstream, where gold could be worked with profit, as has been proved by assay. But it will not pay capitalists in this city, or in any other place, to buy out the needy discoverers, who would, upon the first rumor of purchasers being in the market, become exorbitant in their demands.

"The people of British Columbia have probably learned by this time that mining, like any other business, can only be successfully carried on by due observance of legitimate and business-like methods and habits. The day is past for getting up fraudulent excitements on this coast. Whatever may be the result of this present assay, there is little doubt that in a few years' time we shall see quartz-crushing mills in operation in the immediate neighborhood of Victoria. In the meantime we shall be glad to chronicle any real and substantial prospect of quartz mining, or anything else likely to raise the tone of our neighbors, and whilom good customers, of Vancouver Island; but we must emphatically warn the members of the press of the colony against giving the slightest encouragement to any sensational paragraphs intended or calculated to create an unwarrantable excitement. Nothing, for instance, can justify the expression of the opinion that, should the assay turn out well, the discovery will be one of the most important ever made on this coast, and we fear this is the strain into which the Victoria papers are drifting."

—A gentleman, who had once been one of the wealthiest citizens of Albany, appeared at the station house of that city the other night, and requested the sergeant to send him to the Almshouse.

—The San Francisco police made 15,230 arrests during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and recovered $110,262 worth of stolen property. The force consists of one chief, four captains, five detectives, and 100 patrolmen.

—The Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto were so dazzled with the elevation of the Governor-General to the peerage that they failed to see that any special honors were due to Col. Wolsley, the leader of the Red River expedition, until he had left for England.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·08 | MOON SETS..... 7·20
SUN SETS..... 5·25 | HIGH WATER..... 3·00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL,
WM. ADAMSON,
JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 28
France	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Siberia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 1
India	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 1
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Algeria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 13
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Holland	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 13
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Str W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Queen of the Fleet, McLeod, Hamburg, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. brig Alice Woods, Doherty, Bristol, Eng., B. Crawley & Co.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, Pernambuco, John Mason & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Canada, Smith, 55 days from Gottenburg, with bar iron to order—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. Sept. 17, east of Newfoundland, experienced a heavy gale, lost foretopsail yard and a suit of sails; had a continuation of westerly winds almost the whole of the passage. Oct. 4, off George's Banks, sailed through seas the whole day.
Brig. bark Thor, Damm, 26 days from Ivigtut, Greenland, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. Bark Brilliant arrived at Ivigtut Sept 13, to load for Philadelphia.
Br. brig Dayspring, Berry, 11 days from St. Stephens, N. B., in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr Nellie Staples, Boyd, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Freddie L. Porter, Small, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day fm Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Purnite, Durborow, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr William S. Mason, McNitt, 1 day fm Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 11.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 11.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Thomas McBride, General Butler, Borough, John Van Buren, F. H. Parks, Bella McWilliams, R. F. Cahill, Hope, Goddess of Liberty, W. Croswaite, M. A. Wagner, C. F. Berwind, F. Herbine, Charles French, and Sarah Rerchart, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 12.—The Mary, with coal, for Baltimore, and Security and Carpenter, with coal, for New York, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 12.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
F. W. Levan, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
John and Harry, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
D. B. Clough, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
C. H. Zeigler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 11—A. M.—Passing in, a barkentine and one schooner. Two schrs. beating out.
In harbor, bark Guinevere, for Savannah; bark Fassiern; and six schooners.
4 P. M.—Sailed, bark Guinevere. Other vessels unchanged.
Wind S.; light rain. Thermometer, 68.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Progress, Simons, hence via London for Hamburg, before reported aground in the Schaarorn, has keeled over and become a total loss. She registered 657 tons, was built in Damariscotta, Me., in 1852, and hailed from London.
Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 28th ult.
Steamer Northern Light, Parker, from New York, at New Orleans 9th inst.
Steamer Britannia, Campbell, for New York, s'ld from Glasgow 28th ult.
Steamer Shambra, for New Orleans, sailed from Liverpool 28th ult.
Steamers France, Grogan, and Wisconsin, Williams, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 28th ult.
Steamer George Cromwell, Clapp, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 7th inst.
Steamer City of Dublin, Eynon, from New York 30th ult. for Liverpool, was passed 16th inst., lat. 44 41, long. 45 34.
Steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, from New York 4th inst. for Liverpool, was passed 8th, lat. 42 15, long. 57 45.
Steamer Wyoming, Teal, from Savannah 8th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 500 bales upland cotton, 171 do. domestics, 68 do. rags, 56 tons iron, 93 casks rice, and 95 pkgs. mdse.
Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, put into Savannah 10th inst., short of coal.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 10th instant.
Bark Crescent, Dickson, hence, at Swinemunde 24th ult.
Br. brig Clara, McEver, from Joggins for Philadelphia, at Salem 7th inst.
Schr Mary Jane, hence, at Savannah 7th inst.
Schr Lizzie, Frambes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 9th inst.
Schr Henry A. Taber, Bowman, hence, at New Bedford 9th inst.
Schr James S. Shindler, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 8th inst.
Schr Chris Loeser, Dunham, for New York, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Schr Henry Castoff, Dumont, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 7th inst.
Schrs Helen E. Russell, Clark, from Portland, Me., and E. F. Meany, Lewis, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.
Schrs John McAdam, Willard, and Amazon, Warren, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, from Richmond, Me., for Philadelphia, at Salem 7th inst.
Schrs B. Huddell, Long, and Julia A. Garrison, High, sailed from Providence 8th inst. for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C.
Schrs Maggie J. Chadwick, Gage; Alice Ida, Steelman; and Sarah A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Friendship, Jordan, from Bangor for Salem, with bark, capsized in the bay 7th inst., and drifted ashore on the easterly side of Misery Island, below Salem. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Crew saved.
Schr Pacific, Bragg, from Hertford, N. C., for New York, put into Norfolk 7th inst. in distress—of what nature not stated.
Schr Joshua Hamblin, of Provincetown, with 600 quintals of fish on board, sprung aleak off the Grand Banks in the late gale, and was wrecked; crew, ten in all, saved and landed at Castine, Me.
The fire on board brig Cecile, at Boston, evening of 4th inst., was confined to the forward part of the vessel, among the shooks, which chiefly comprised the cargo.
The Bath, Me., *Times* says:—Ship George Sholkold remains in the same position as she was left the week after launching, and no attempt will be made to get her off until the next course of tides.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 12 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw5 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
At Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17 tf Principals.

PRIMARY AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street (First floor).
Fine rooms, well ventilated, with large playground attached. Full corps of instructors. Early application desirable. For further particulars of this department, apply to MISS E. H. COMLY, at the School rooms.
REFERENCES:
Jay Cooke, Esq., B. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others. 10 4 tf

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. S 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m I. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
S 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MILLINERY OPENING.—MRS. E. EYRE, No. 219 SOUTH ELEVENTH Street, open THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), Oct. 12, 1870, with a choice selection of FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF HATS, BONNETS, SUITS, ETC., at prices unequaled. Her patrons' and the public attention respectfully solicited. 10 10 4t*

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils etc. 1 4

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will make her first appearance in Philadelphia in FOUR (4) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS, on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock:—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th October,
FRIDAY, 14th, SATURDAY, 15th,
And THURSDAY, 20th October.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI.
THIS MORNING the sale of seats and tickets for either Concert will commence at the Academy; also, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, at 9 A. M.
General Admission.....$2 00
Reserved Seats (Balcony and Balcony Boxes).. 3 00
Reserved Seats (Parquet and Parquet Circle).. 4 00
Proscenium Boxes.....$25 and 30 00
Admission Family Circle..... 1 00
Reserved Seats, Family Circle..... 1 50
Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nils

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1870.

THE ELECTION.

THE general resul's of the elections yesterday are in the highest degree gratifying. The continued ascendancy of the Republican party in the city, State, and nation is assured, and the great commercial, manufacturing, and monetary interests of the country are fortified against a revolutionary and disastrous policy.

In Philadelphia nearly the entire Republican ticket is elected by a large majority. There was, however, an unprecedented amount of scratching, and the numerous evidences of the growing disposition to cut loose from the trammels of party in local affairs furnish a solemn and useful warning against unpopular and disreputable nominations. Thousands of Republicans yesterday "cut" Republican candidates whom they deemed unworthy of their confidence, and their protests afford good ground for the belief that the day is near at hand when no party in our midst will be strong enough to elect weak, unworthy, or disgraceful candidates.

In the Second district, Hon. Charles O'Neill, whom we advised some weeks ago to withdraw, has been defeated; but as his opponent, Mr. Creely, proclaimed himself from the outset a thorough Republican, the general interests of the party will not, we trust, be in any way injured by his election. Mr. O'Neill's defeat affords a striking instance of the folly of setting at defiance such a strong and peculiar feeling of opposition within the ranks of the Republican party as was developed in his district.

We rejoice in the selection of Hon. Leonard Myers in the Third district, and the probable election of Hon. Alfred C. Harmer in the Fifth district, and it is a matter of special gratification that Hon. William D. Kelley has obtained over his irrepressible anti-coolie adversary, General William B. Thomas, even a larger majority than he received two years ago. The people of the Fourth district owed it to their own self-respect to rebuke the arrant demagogism displayed by Thomas in soliciting their votes, and due regard for their important industrial interests irresistibly prompted them to return the Representative who has served them with great zeal, fidelity, and ability; and they have nobly demonstrated at the polls that they recognized the force of both these motives.

The election of William R. Leeds as Sheriff, by a large majority, notwithstanding the popularity of his adversary, is a deserved tribute to his character as a man, his fidelity as an official, and his untiring zeal as a working member of the Republican party.

The probable defeat of James Lynd as the Republican candidate for Judge of the District Court, while Judge Paxson, a candidate on the same ticket, is elected by nearly eight thousand majority, needs no other comment than that this result redounds to the credit of the independent voters of Philadelphia, and furnishes a warning which all future judicial conventions should carefully heed.

The Row offices to be filled this year all fall into the possession of the Republicans. But it was the colored vote alone that has saved some of the candidates, and if nominating conventions wish to secure triumphs hereafter, and to build up the party, instead of tearing it to pieces, they must remember the army of ticket-scratchers is larger than ever, and that public sentiment can no longer be safely defied.

The result of the vote on the site for the public buildings, deciding in favor of Penn Square by an immense majority, is such an emphatic expression of the judgment of disinterested men that it will, we trust, settle this vexed controversy for ever. The laborious and continuous efforts of the friends of Washington Square secured for their side of the question much more available strength at the polls than its inherent merits deserved, but in the face of the fact that in every section of the city a large vote has been polled for Penn Square, and that in the aggregate the preponderance in its favor is overwhelming, all further opposition should be forever abandoned. The good sense and good judgment of the citizens of Philadelphia were strikingly displayed by their verdict in favor of the locality pointed out alike by the interests of the city, the demand of the present, and the requirements of the future, and Councils, Building Commissioners, the Legislature, Washington Square newspapers, and all concerned should accept this verdict as final and conclusive.

THE GROANS OF THE WOUNDED.

WE publish below an article from the *Age* of this morning which gives a view of the election yesterday rounding off the picture that is so grateful to Republican eyes. The Democratic organ is irate, and a long succession of defeats has failed to prepare it for receiving tidings of new local and general Republican victories with equanimity. It would be as well, however, if it took some precautions against becoming blind with rage, for it would then be able to avoid such absurdities as the assertion that the Democrats yesterday all voted for principle, and the allegation that the Republicans are the foes of the Union and of a republican form of government. It would also refrain from eulogizing the Democracy in one sentence for their courage in combatting "overpowering numbers," while it complained of their defeat by fraud in another. It would have hesitated about denouncing the new colored voters for their inability to read the head line of their tickets and their incapacity to "know what they were doing" in one sentence, while it complained in another that "a solid negro vote" was polled for the Republican ticket, and while it could not be oblivious to the standard of literary attainments prevailing among a large portion of its own partisans in this city. It would have seen the inconsistency involved in following up a series of statements to the effect that the members of the Union League were disgusted with the Republican ticket by a charge that they contributed a large sum of money to corrupt voters and election officers. It would have shrunk from charging the Republican party, which repealed taxes at the last session of Congress amounting to sixty or eighty millions of dollars per annum, and which has already liquidated a large portion of the public debt, with increasing debt and taxation, and it would have avoided all political parallels between Philadelphia and New York, knowing their inevitable tendency to draw public attention to the unexampled corruption, extravagance, depravity, and crime which have been developed, encouraged, and sustained by the Democracy in that city. We give the *Age* article complete below, so that our readers may have the full benefit of all its passionate objurgations:—

"Yesterday the Democracy of Philadelphia men the combined radical and negro forces on the field of battle, and were defeated. The fight was hotly contested on both sides. At no period in the record of the Democratic party did that old, historic organization act with more courage and devotion. Unaffected by adverse circumstances, undismayed by overpowering numbers, Democrats marched to the polls and voted for principle. They presented a solid front against the common enemy, alike of the interests of white men, of the Constitution, the Union, and the perpetuity of a republican form of goverment. At the late hour we write we can only touch upon some of the causes which lead to our defeat in this city. In the first place the radicals had all the power and patronage of the Federal Government. Then they used the Registry act in the most infamous manner. All the election officers were appointed by them, and their canvassers struck from the poll lists hundreds of Democrats, who thus lost their votes. Their ranks were also strengthened by the addition of a solid negro vote. In many of the precincts strings of negroes were in line all day, voting a ticket which had to be marked in a conspicuous manner, in order that the 'virgin voters' might recognize it. Not one in fifty of the negroes who polled the radical ticket yesterday, could read even the head line of the ticket, or knew what they were doing. In addition to these powerful combinations, at a late hour in the contest large sums of money were contributed by respectable members of the Union League, the object of which was to corrupt voters and election officers, and deliberately poison the elective franchise. It is known who contributed this fund, to what extent it was used, and in many cases who pocketed the plunder, and a grave public duty may make it necessary, at an early day, to lay all the facts of this iniquitous business before the community in which the parties implicated reside and claim a respectable position in society. Thus was the victory won by the radicals, and to them belong all the glory and the shame of the unequal contest.

"Philadelphia, with all its great interests, is still in the hands of a party which increased debt and taxation, reimposed the income tax, and injured the interests of business men in a most material degree. The 'ring' and the negroes are to-day supreme. They can nominate whom they please, and, with the compelled aid of white men, elect them. This is a dark but a true picture. We are engaged in a contest with New York for the trade of the Far West, and the radical party, for selfish political purposes, engrafts negro stupidity and negro incapacity upon our local system. Instead of having intelligent, trained white men to meet the champions of New York and battle their schemes, the negro will represent Philadelphia, and we will be measured and treated accordingly. These are some of the fruits which the radical victory of yesterday will present to the lips of the white men of our city. But none of the fault lies at the door of the Democratic party. They fought alone for the true interests of white men, the true interests of Philadelphia, and, though defeated, they are not dismayed. They are ready to renew the fight from this hour, and no present discomfiture will prevent them from raising again the old flag which they have so often borne in triumph. Rascality may help the radicals to success to-day, but the hope is still left us that the people will soon see the right path, and tread it boldly and fearlessly to victory."

THE MAYOR'S PROTEST.

THE protest which Mayor Fox addressed to United States Marshal Gregory yesterday against his appointment of deputy marshals, and especially against his ordering up a file of marines from the Navy Yard to protect the colored voters in the Fifth ward, is a very weak document, and it contains several statements that the Mayor will certainly regret when the excitement of the occasion which called it forth has died away. We object as much as the Mayor can do to the interference of an armed force of any kind, and especially of United States soldiers, upon election day, except in case of urgent necessity; but Mayor Fox and his policemen are probably the only officials in this city who will say that there was not such a condition of affairs yesterday in the Fifth ward as called for prompt and decided action for the protection of the colored voters in their rights and for the prevention of riot. The colored voters in the Third division of the Fifth ward, with an excess of good nature, a desire to perform their duty as citizens peacefully, and a yielding to the prejudices of the white Democrats, that were in the highest degree creditable to them, consented to form a separate line, and to alternate with the white voters. It is scarcely necessary for us to state, in view of the well-known character of the white men who have hitherto assumed to dictate in political matters in this section of the city, that that agreement was not adhered to by the Democrats. The line of colored voters was not allowed to approach the polls, and such individuals as attempted to deposit their ballots were assaulted and driven away from the window. Our own reporters were witnesses to a multitude of such outrages as these, but we are content to take the following quotations from the local report of the *Age* of this morning as proofs of the entire correctness of our statement and of the existence of a state of affairs that fully warranted Marshal Gregory in adopting the course that he did. The *Age*, of course, looks at the whole occurrence through Democratic spectacles, but although it tries to make the negroes the aggressors, it cannot hide the truth altogether, and its statement of the situation previous to the appearance of the Mayor and Marshal, and subsequently of the marines, is in the highest degree edifying. It says:—

It was in the Third division of the Fifth ward, however, that the excitement ran the highest. Here was made a gigantic effort to swell the negro vote to such dimensions as would entirely obliterate the very large Democratic majority which this ward has always returned. To do this the negro repeaters, who have been swarming into the city for the past week, were brought into use, and by the agency of a radical election official, with an india-rubber conscience, many were successful in polling votes.

But this radical inspector was speedily tripped up. A negro of doubtful eligibility as a voter presented himself.

"You're no voter," exclaimed the Democratic inspector.

"Oh, yes I is, sah. Here is de gintleman wat wouches for me," and the radical inspector appeared before the window, and takes the oath prescribed.

"Do you know this man?"

"Oh, yes, of course I do. You don't suppose I'd swear if I didn't?"

"Where does he live?"

"On Fifth, near Lombard."

"How do you know he lives there?"

"D——n it, was'nt I told so? Ain't that enough!"

Directly six brawny arms were extended to the inspector, six official hands grabbed hold of him, and in a jiffy the unscrupulous voucher was rushed from the place to an alderman's office. Thus victory did not perch upon the head of the wicked.

From this time the excitement about the polls gradually heightened, amongst both whites and blacks. The latter were in line, and the Democratic voters were compelled to await an opportunity, which did not often occur, to exercise the rights of franchise. The negroes were noisy and would not yield, while the indignation of the whites at the entire lack of a fair show at the polls promised serious consequences unless a remedy was applied. At noon, this excitement received another impetus upward, by the arrest of three negro repeaters from Camden, who were pointed out by a Camden official, and removed to the Third District Station House.

The condition of affairs was serious. An evil demonstration was quickening, and wanted but little to bring it out into the full bloom of a riot. There was a large force of police, but the streets were crowded; and their presence was a thorn in the side of the newly enfranchised.

Word was sent to the Mayor.

A note was addressed to the United States Marshal.

The latter apprehended a grave disturbance. He sent to the naval rendezvous a requisition for a company of marines, then donned his hat, and, in company with his Honor the Mayor, and Recorder Givin, soon appeared at Fifth and Lombard streets.

Like as sheep, disconcerted by some impending danger, at once become passive at the appearance of their shepherd; or, perhaps, more properly, as belligerent school-boys in lively preparation for a turn at fisticuffs become tranquil and even friendly under the stern eye of the master—so this crowd at Fifth and Lombard streets, riotously inclined, boisterous and demonstrative, on the very verge of battle, was restored to reason and silence by the appearance of the Mayor, the Marshal, and the Recorder.

So soon as the Mayor's back was turned the rioting commenced again, and the marines, who had in the meantime arrived near the scene of strife, cleared the street and took possession of the polls, and under their protection the election proceeded peaceably until the hour of closing. The marines then marched off, and we find their exit from the scene thus recorded by the *Age*:—

At 6 o'clock the polls were declared closed. A deafening yell rent the air, and then succeeded a series of cheers for the candidates, alternated by a series of groans for the marines, amid which was heard the rattle of the drum. The heroic soldiers formed for the retreat. This took some time, as the line had been disturbed and the soldiers scattered, each one having formed the nucleus around which gathered a score of burly roughs, who could at a signal have disarmed him—a possibility whereof the commander, perhaps, had not the slightest thought.

At the command of the Major the sixty marines right about, and, with muskets at a shoulder shift, passed down Lombard street, between dense banks of people, who hooted at them in derision.

If the Mayor had simply protested against the interference of United States soldiers, and given his understanding of the law in the case, there would be no objection, but when he made such a statement as the following he either knew nothing about a matter that was notorious to thousands of the citizens of Philadelphia, and which was causing the greatest excitement and apprehension, or else he allowed his partisanship and his prejudices against the colored voters to get the better of his habitual disposition for truthfulness. At the conclusion of his letter to Marshal Gregory he says:—

I beg leave to remind you, sir, that this city is in a state of profound peace, and that its ordinary police force has been found fully adequate to the preservation of the public peace, and I beg leave also to remind you that I have just returned from visiting the place in which you supposed disorder to exist, and only to find that peacefulness, quietness, and good order prevailed there, as was apparent to yourself.

And in a telegram to the Governor he repeats the same ideas in even stronger terms:

Without any necessity existing for such an action, and without the slightest disturbance existing to afford a pretext for it—the city being perfectly quiet—the United States Marshal Gregory has taken possession of a poll in this city with a force of United States marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Forney, and interfered with an election legally held and peacefully conducted. I am amply able to maintain the peace of the city without any such unlawful interference; and have entered my official protest against this outrage, and have demanded the immediate disbandment of these troops—of this unwarrantable infringement upon the rights of our State and particularly of this city.

In reply to the Mayor's protest the Marshal referred to the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, which made it his duty not only to protect the colored voters at an election for United States officers, but to call to his aid an armed force if it should be necessary to do so, and he gives the following sufficient reasons for summoning the marines:—

This morning I was informed by a number of reliable citizens that the colored voters of the Third precinct of the Fifth ward were being excluded from the polls. This was a violation of the act of Congress of the 3d of May last, and by one of the provisions of the same act it was made my duty to take cognizance of the offense, and see to the enforcement of the law. I was further informed that the deputies that I had appointed had been arrested by your policemen and removed from the vicinity of this precinct, and that your policemen were present at this particular precinct in very large numbers, and were actively engaged in the exclusion of the colored voters.

There are few respectable citizens who desire to see the peace preserved upon election day and the rights of every citizen, white or black, secured, who will not be able to decide as to which was in the right in this matter, the Mayor or the Marshal; and if the Democratic ruffians can be made to understand that colored voters can rely upon the support of United States bayonets in the future in case they are assaulted or intimidated at the polls, more will be done to check the violence of a class of men who have been accustomed to set the laws at defiance than ever has been done since Philadelphia was a city.

THE POLICE.

MAYOR FOX will be a brave man if he attempts to defend or to explain the performances of his policemen yesterday, for nothing so outrageous has occurred in this city for years as the manner in which the men who ought to be the impartial and unpartisan guardians of the peace labored in behalf of a Democratic victory by intimidating colored voters, arresting them without the slightest provocation, dragging them from the polls, and committing other scandalous actions that proved conclusively the fact that the whole police force as at present constituted is a mere machine in the hands of the Democratic managers, and that the authority and official position of the policemen are used unscrupulously to promote Democratic ends. Much of the disturbance in the Fifth ward yesterday, which necessitated the intervention of an armed force, was fomented by the policemen, who distinguished themselves by their ruffianly conduct towards the colored voters especially. Most of these men removed the numbers from their caps for the purpose of preventing identification; but the majority, if not all, of them are well known, and if the Mayor chooses to investigate their conduct, he need have no difficulty in doing so. Those who did not actually participate in deeds of violence labored for the Democratic cause by endeavoring to buy off colored voters with little yellow tickets marked "Good for a drink," and among the principal of this class of operators was Lieutenant Mike Haggerty, of the Third police district. The performances of this officer, as well as of multitudes of other members of the police force, were open and above board, without the slightest attempt at concealment, just as if they felt sure that they were safe from any present interference or from being called to account in the future by their superiors. A few days ago we published a secret circular distributed by the Democratic Executive Committee, which demonstrated in the clearest manner that, both before and during the election, the police were to be used for the promotion of partisan interests, and their conduct yesterday proved that they were not only willing to obey every behest of their masters, but that they considered the authority of the Democratic managers as superior to that of the Mayor, even if they did not rely upon that official to give at least a tacit consent to their performances. The moral of the occurrences of yesterday is that it is absolutely necessary for the police force, if it is to do its duty for the preservation of the peace, to be removed beyond the reach of partisan influences, and to accomplish this there must be a complete and radical reform of our whole police system. Under any administration it can scarcely be otherwise than that the majority of the policemen will be bitter partisans, who will consider it necessary to work for the party to which they belong, if they hope to retain their positions, and under a Democratic *regime* a ruffianly element will be introduced that will make the police a terror rather than a protection to honest citizens. We give Mayor Fox the credit of trying with all due sincerity to perform his duty, but in many things he is apparently powerless, and ever since he came into office the police force has been going from bad to worse, until now it is a disgrace to the city. We have little or no expectation that the Mayor will take any action for the punishment of the policemen who distinguished themselves by their bad conduct yesterday, for they are under the special protection of men who consider Mr. Fox as little better than their own servant, who is bound to obey their behests; and the only remedy for existing evils is to place the appointment of men on the police force as far as possible out of the reach of party managers and party influences.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Our BLANKETS for the Fall and Winter Season are now fully open for examination. Our sales have already been very large, but our arrangements with the mills are such that we shall be able to supply almost any demand.

THE HURON BLANKETS

That we have sold so extensively in past seasons have been still further improved, and we can recommend them now with confidence as being the very best in the market for fineness of wool, size and weight.

Our assortment in Crib, Single Bed, and other sizes is by far the largest in the city, and are furnished in any quantity, from a single pair to the largest Hotel orders.

Our great facilities for procuring and distributing these goods enable us to afford them at but slight advances on factory prices, and thereby maintain ourselves as the leading house in the Blanket trade.

Prices range from Three to Twenty Dollars Per Pair.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GRAND OPENING

OF

BRIDAL SILVER,

MONDAY, October 10.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET;

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DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

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THE FINE ARTS.

"The Spirit of the Age."

There is now on exhibition in the window of Bailey & Co., Twelfth and Chesnut streets, a large and striking picture by Mr. T. Henry Smith, which has many very decided merits, and which in some particulars exhibits a marked improvement over anything this artist has yet produced. The spirit of the age is symbolized by the figure of an athletic young man in the garb of a workingman, reclining upon a number of bales of paper, and watching the movements of a Hoe press, which is rapidly throwing off an edition of a daily newspaper, while in the background, suspended against the wall, is a print of the old-fashioned hand-press, to indicate the advances that have been made in mechanical science since such a machine was in use. The intellectual and refining influences of the age are marked by the book of poems in the hand of the figure, and by a musical instrument by his side. The evident purpose of the artist in this composition is to glorify the American workman of to-day, and to show that he is a thinker as well as a worker. With regard to the technical qualities of the picture we are able to speak with cordial approbation. The figure is well drawn, and has evidently been studied from a good model, while the handling is bold and spirited, although Mr. Smith has not altogether been able to overcome a vicious habit of over manipulation with small brushes. The evil effects of this are particularly apparent in the face, where the flesh tints are muddied by being overworked, and in the endeavor to paint each separate eye-lash the effect of having been artificially blackened is given to the eyelids. In spite of this defect the figure is well painted, and it is a fine portraiture of the very elegant type that is far from uncommon among American mechanics. The color of the picture is good, although Mr. Smith in this feature has not been able to keep his tints in all cases clear and bright.

With regard to the motive of the picture, the artist has had to contend against the difficulties that always surround an allegorical subject. It is easy enough to perceive what ideas are intended to be represented, but there are plenty of prosaic spectators who will be apt to ask the question whether a young workman who sits poring over a book of poetry while the Hoe press which ought to receive his attention is in full action by his side really represents the spirit of the age. The manner in which the theme is treated, therefore, cannot be considered a pronounced success, but if Mr. Smith has failed to realize in every particular an abstract idea upon his canvas, he has plenty of good artists who have also failed in the same direction to keep him in countenance, and his picture is one that will be certain to find many admirers, and it would make a most appropriate ornament for the room of one of our typographical societies.

—The vast number of people whose only art ideas are obtained from the woodcuts in books and the illustrated papers of the day are to be congratulated upon the fact that so fine an artist as Mr. George F. Bensell has determined to neglect colors and to devote himself mainly to drawing upon the block. Mr. Bensell is probably the best draughtsman in the country, and in this new and promising field he will have full opportunities to exercise his talents. He is an exceedingly rapid worker, and has a most prolific power of invention, both of which qualities are of great importance in drawing upon wood. Mr. Bensell's weak point is his color, and this he will get rid of altogether in the new line of art that he has adopted, while his graceful drawing, his knowledge of composition and light and shade, and his remarkable invention, will have every opportunity to show to the best advantage. Mr. F. O. C. Darley has long stood at the head of American designers on wood, and since he has shown a disposition to labor less than he was once accustomed to do, there has been none among the clever draughtsmen who have arisen of late years to take his place. Mr. Bensell is able to do this and more, for he has many qualities that Darley lacks, and there is no reason why he should not become the leader of a new and promising school of American designers, which will rival with its works the best efforts of the English and French artists.

—Mr. A. G. Heaton, who relinquished the practice of art about eighteen months ago, has returned to his first love and has accepted a professorship at the School of Design, and has also started a studio on Walnut street, opposite Independence Square. Mr. Heaton has fine talents, and he has received an excellent art education in Paris under Cabanel, the results of which are plainly apparent in his works. The artists of Philadelphia are not so numerous that we can afford to lose such of them as are capable of maintaining the art reputation of Philadelphia, and in taking up the palette and brushes again, after having relinquished them to follow the false gods of commercial adventure, a painter of Mr. Heaton's ability is to be congratulated by the lovers of art.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening, Mad'lle Christine Nilsson will give her first concert in this city.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard Combination will produce the extravaganza of *Pluto* this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will perform this evening in the drama of *Trodden Down*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Man and Wife* will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment is announced for this evening.

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL to-morrow evening a grand promenade concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of German soldiers will be given.

AT FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE the banners hang upon the outward walls, and the cry is still they come. Forty-one thousand seven hundred persons have successfully invaded the theatre in three weeks, and the immense triumphs of Cool Burgess will largely increase this number. This remarkable performer is re-engaged, and will appear next week in new Ethiopian characters, which will convulse the public with laughter. Dick Sands, a celebrated clog-dancer from Lancashire, will make his *debut*. Besides these great novelties, all the attractions of the theatre will be retained and increased. De Rosa will dance her danciest, Howard will sing his slugiest, Harrison act his actiest, and all the professors of fun will perform their funniest, while the public will grin its grinniest. Mr. Fox excludes no one on account of politics or religion. Gold and silver will not be refused by the ticket agent, and change will be made for certified checks. The public is cordially invited, and will be treated to the best. —*Sunday Dispatch, October 9, 1870.*

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—Sydney Franks, the champion London mimic, in his musical melange, created a perfect furore at the American this past week. He is certainly one of the most wonderful artistes in his line that we have witnessed for some time. The great De Rosa met with a very flattering reception on the occasion of her reappearance on Monday evening last, her *entree* upon the stage being greeted by a perfect storm of applause, and a shower of bouquets, and well she deserved it, for a greater dancer has not appeared before the Philadelphia public since the days when Celeste graced the American stage. On Monday evening next Dick Sands, the well-known Lancashire clog-dancer (who, it is said, is without a rival in America), will appear, and give some of his difficult steps in clog-dancing. Cool Burgess, the funny Ethiopian comedian, will remain, and with John Mulligan and Robert Harrison keep the large audiences who frequent the American in a good humor each evening during next week.—*Sunday Mercury, Oct. 9, 1870.*

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—This place of variety amusement was never more successful than it has been during the few weeks past. This has been due to the great attractions offered by Manager Fox, not only in the capable company under his immediate control, but also in the kind of extra inducements offered for popular applause, and the engagement of first-class artists in different specialties. Cool Burgess is one of these, and ranks among the very best of Ethiopian delineators. Dick Sands, the celebrated clog dancer, makes his first appearance to-morrow evening. Charles Howard, John Mulligan, and Sydney Franks also appear, together with the Clinetop Sisters, Mad'lle Alexandria, and the rest of the ballet corps, and the numerous representatives of every phase of popular amusement peculiar to this establishment. With the great success attending the present theatre, the management must feel daily more and more anxious for the completion of the new and capacious temple on Chesnut street.—*Sunday Republic, October 9.*

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE exhibits the same well-filled auditorium nightly as ever. The ballet, which is the main attraction here, is better presented than at any other theatre in America. The ballets are also original.—*North American, Saturday, Oct. 8.*

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

GRAND OPENING

PARIS CLOCKS,

BRONZES,

FRIDAY, October 14.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

10 12 3t4p

BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF.

GEORGE GAY & CO.,

Being desirous of closing out the entire stock in the old Store, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, will offer the same at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction and insure sales.

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple articles. Fancy Goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	$21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
White Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces	3 50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 46 pieces	4 00
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)	65
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inch, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	60
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Show Room Open till 9 o'clock at Night.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,

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THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY!

But no man ought to feel free to wear Shabby Clothes when he can buy at the

GREAT BROWN HALL

As low as he can get the Splendid Suits now offered there.

Fine Fall Suits $15
Fine Fall Suits
Fine Fall Suits $18
Fine Fall Suits
Fine Fall Suits $20
Fine Fall Suits
Fine Fall Suits $25
Fine Fall Suits
Fine Fall Suits

Everything in the way of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.

Goods in the Piece, Ready to Make Up Quickly.
Goods on the Counters, beautifully made up.
Products of the Mills of this Country.
Products of the Mills of Europe.
Suitable for the Male Sex, of All Ages.
Adapted for Every Class of People.
Ready for Immediate Wear.
Sure to Meet Approval.
Cheaper than Elsewhere.
DON'T GO SHABBY,
BUT BUY
YOUR FALL SUIT
AT ONCE,
AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

The Reliable

Upholsterers and Decorators.

THEIR PRICES TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THOSE PREVAILING FOR THE PAST YEAR!

THEY ARE PROMPT, NEVER DISAPPOINTING!! [10 12 wfm3m4p

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER restores the natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is altogether unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is prepared only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating. 10 1 w4t

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

INCOME, $7,000,000.

CASH ASSETS, $13,000,000.

Sums Assured during the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, $51,021,141

THE RANK OF THE EQUITABLE AMONG ALL AMERICAN COMPANIES, AS TO NEW BUSINESS DONE SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION, STANDS AS FOLLOWS:

IN 1860 IT WAS THE NINTH.
IN 1861 IT WAS THE EIGHTH.
IN 1862 AND 1863 THE SEVENTH.
IN 1864 AND 1865 THE SIXTH.
IN 1866 IT WAS THE FOURTH.
IN 1867 IT WAS THE THIRD.
IN 1868 IT WAS THE SECOND.
IN 1869 IT WAS THE FIRST.

The ratio of the EQUITABLE'S total outgo for Deaths and Expenses to Cash Premium received for five years is less than that of any other Company for the same period.

HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.

BETTS & REGISTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 432 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

AGENTS wanted in the city and State. Some excellent opportunities are now open.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

CROS DE LONDRES, all the New Shades.
FAILLES, all the New Shades.
POULT DE SOIES, all the New Shades.
EVENING SILKS, in all Grades and Colors

WHITE SILKS for Weddings.
WHITE SATINS for Weddings.
COLORED SATINS for Evenings.

BLACK SILKS.

The largest and most complete stock of BLACK SILKS ever offered to our customers

BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

During the war panic abroad, and will be sold at a

MODERATE ADVANCE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT

No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.

9 16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers. 25 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

EXCURSIONS.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

IOWA BONDS.

KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,

And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

10 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

SHARPLESS & SON

Will open on Wednesday, Oct. 12,

TWO CASES

OF

REAL INDIA

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

Much under regular prices.

SHARPLESS & SON,

CHESNUT and EIGHTH Sts.,

10 10 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

9 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.

GOULD & FISCHER,

Successors to J. E. Gould,

No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

New Offer for the Fall of 1870

NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rptf

WINTER IN THE CLOUDS.

The Proposed Encampment on Mount Washington.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from the White Mountain House, dating October 3:—

"Professor C. H. Hitchcock and Professor J. H. Huntington were here on Friday and Saturday making further arrangements for the winter sojourn of the latter gentleman and his party on Mount Washington. The necessary supplies are all at the railway depot awaiting transportation up the mountain side. The railway company have generously offered to carry them up, and will resume the running of their cars for this purpose as soon as the new rails are laid at the lower end of the road. The supplies consist of eleven tons of coal, two stoves (one for cooking purposes), cooking utensils, provisions of various kinds in numberless barrels and boxes, a variety of scientific instruments, a small snow sled, show shoes, and such other articles as are indispensable for comfort and scientific investigation. Half a dozen or more trips up the mountain will be necessary to transport the supplies to their destination.

"The party will consist certainly of three, and possibly four persons, and two of these, Professor Huntington and Mr. A. F. Clough, photographer, of Warren, N. H., have already fitted themselves for their severe task by a wintering residence on Moosilauke. Professor Huntington and his daring associates propose to go into their elevated winter quarters about the tenth of November. As the lessee of the Tip Top and Summit Houses objects to the occupation of either of those buildings for fear of their destruction by fire, the party have made up their mind to fix their residence near the new railroad depot, which, though less adapted to keeping out the cold than the other structures, can doubtless be made comparatively comfortable. It is proposed to partition off an apartment, and make it so far as possible impervious to the effects of the weather.

"The results of the investigation to be carried on at the summit of Mount Washington, like those instituted last winter on Moosilauke, are likely to prove of much value to science in the way of affording new facts regarding barometrical and thermometrical variations, the velocity of winds, the philosophy of storms, etc. Observations will be made in regard to storms, in connection with the system now being organized under Government auspices, and arrangements are making to have all the investigations, in whatever direction made, as full and complete as possible. As the ordinary telegraph wires running up the mountain can be of little if of any use, a telegraphic cable will be used to communicate with the outside world.

"Professor Hitchcock and his assistants have been carrying on their geological investigations in the mountain region and in the northern extremity of the State with great diligence for the past few years, and have made many interesting discoveries. Only a few days since, Professor Hitchcock discovered, in a bed of lime rock in Littleton, some fossil coral. This is the first discovery of the kind, we believe, ever made in the State, and it has an important bearing upon the geologic construction of the granite hills. A careful survey of the State is also making under Professor Hitchcock's direction, and a carefully prepared map of the mountain region, based on detailed and accurate surveys, will be issued in the spring. It will be on the scale of two and one-half miles to the inch, and uniformly with a map eventually to be published of the entire State.

"A model of the White Mountains is also in preparation at Dartmouth College, under Professor Hitchcock's direction, the easterly section being, in fact, about completed. A large model will be kept at the college, and smaller copies will probably be furnished other institutions desiring them. Professor Huntington, as well as Professor Hitchcock, has spent much time in exploring the mountain region, and also the section of the State lying north of the mountains in the direction of Canada, often spending days and weeks in tracing out streams and notches, and in geological investigations. He has, doubtless, visited many spots in and about the mountains, where no white man—not even the deer-hunter, who scours the seemingly inaccessible parts of the country in the winter season for game—had ever been before him. He is, to appearances, the very man, of all others, to undertake the bold adventure of spending the winter upon the bleak summit of Mount Washington."

CITY ITEMS.

THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Reckhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

STOCK.
Higher than the mountain's peak,
Deeper than the ocean's deep,
Stronger than the rock-bound coast,
More numerous than the Philistine host.

COLORS.
Colors of every tint and hue,
Purer than the azure blue,
Indelible as time and space,
The hottest sun can't them efface.

SIZES.
We'll fit the lad from three to ten,
And all between that age and men;
They fit the crooked, fat, and lean,
And all the shapes that come between.

PRICES.
Cheaper than the common trash,
Better than the habberdash
That is sold around the town
By Tom, and Dick, and Jack, and Brown.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST
Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1·40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1·40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1·60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per skein*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, Custards, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

AN IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—The new process by which the French make the human body transparent has been discovered, or a similar process, by the celebrated Dr. Hassenplug, so that he can examine the human body accurately and discover the precise nature of the disease. All cases wrapped in mystery should at once call on the Doctor at his office, No. 422 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. He cures when others fail.

GOODS intended for exhibition at the Georgia State Fair, to be held at Atlanta, commencing on the 19th instant, and passengers going in charge of the same, will be taken at a liberal reduction from regular rates. The fair will continue eight days. For further information, apply at the office of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, No. 130 S. Third street.

FROM ALEX. N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., late one of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J.—"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as SOZODONT, I have for some time past permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is most conveniently located to all lines of travel, as well as to the business portion of the city. Billiard rooms, cafe, passenger elevators, etc. Newly furnished throughout.

"SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence on Chesnut street, west of Broad. Four-story brick main and three-story double back building. Eight chambers, saloon parlor, sitting-room, library, verandah, dining-room, two kitchens, bath-rooms, water closets, etc., two heaters, etc. In good order and repair. Lot 22 by 235 feet to Sansom street. Possession with deed.
ROBERT GRAFFEN & SON,
10 5 wfm7t No. 537 PINE Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE VERY desirable Residence, No. 2039 WALNUT Street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street. 10 11 2t

GERMANTOWN—TO LET, A FURNISHED House on CHURCH Lane, above Ross street. Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
10 7 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Have just received by steamer a large invoice of

WHITBY JET GOODS,

Brooches, Earrings,

Bracelets, Necklaces,

Sleeve Buttons, Etc.

ALSO,

English Fancy Goods,

NEW IN THIS MARKET.

They have in port, to be opened in a few days, a very handsome assortment of

Clocks and Fancy Bronzes,

FROM PARIS,

As also NEW NOVELTIES just arrived from Vienna. [8 5 fmwtfrp

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalart.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHING.

HABILLEMENTS
N° 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

OUR

$15 Suits, for

$15 Style, Fit

$15 and Quality,

$15 Surpass all others.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

FINE

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'

One-Price

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner **NINTH and ARCH Sts.,**

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,

NORTHWEST CORNER

NINTH and MARKET.

Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles

Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons

In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

N. W. Corner **NINTH and MARKET,**

9 24 smw13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 11 7 fmw6m

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE

MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 8 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received a new lot of—

Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75, $2, up to $3 a yard.
Black Alpacas, very cheap.
Plaid Poplins, 50, 62½, 85, 87½, and $1 a yard.
Plaid Serges at 35 cents a yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 25 cents, worth 31c.
Mixed Goods for suits, 31, 50, and 56 cents a yard.
Waterproof Cloaking Cloths.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
A large assortment of Blankets, at the very lowest prices.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Domet Shaker Flannels.
Ballardvale Blankets.
All-wool Flannels at 25, 31, 33, 37½c. up to $1 a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Pillow-case and Shirting Muslins.
Best makes Shirting Muslins.
Several job lots of Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, very cheap.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose.
Children's Hose, extra length.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gloves.
Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in black and colors.
Lace Collars, 15, 20, 25, 31, 38, 40, 50c. up to $1·25.
Bargains in Hdkfs.
A new lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Fancy Neck Ribbons, Sash Ribbons and Trimming Ribbons.

PRICE & WOOD,
9 28w4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.

CASHMERE GROS GRAINS,
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of

COLORED SILKS,

Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites attention to his Stock of

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mwf3m4p] 40-INCH VELVETS.

These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,

No. 804 ARCH Street.

LATEST STYLES

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.

A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 6 smw1m No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

NEW BOOKS

BY THE

American Sunday-School Union.

LITTLE MAY'S LEGACY and THE STORY OF A Basket. Illustrated. 18mo, 45 cts.
THE CHILDREN OF LONG AGO. By the author of "Words for Women," etc. etc. 18mo, 12 engravings, 65 cents.
THE CLOUDED GEM. An Allegory. By the author of "The Crumbling Path." Illustrated. 18mo, 17 cents.
THE VALLEY OF STAINS. An Allegory. By the same. Illustrated. 18mo, 15 cents.

Just published by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 5 wfm6t

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

7 30 mwf54p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.

CARPETINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS.

NEW

Designs,

NEW

Colorings.

OIL CLOTHS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON,

Successors to

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET STREET,

9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE

OF

GOULD & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

AND

N. E. Corner **NINTH and MARKET.**

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

Furniture Warerooms,

No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,

Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid

Furniture and Upholstery,

EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 ws13trp

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point*.

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"
and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS,
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

BARBARIANS AND BRUTES.

From the London Spectator.

Sir John Lubbock's remarkable address at Liverpool on the "social and religious condition of the lower races of man," contains certainly the most complete conceivable proof that in all human communities of which we can trace the history, the tendency has been upwards, and not downwards, a history of progress, and not a history of degradation. But we wish Sir John Lubbock had added to his lecture something which he, of all others, is best qualified to add, on the widely different results of the observations of the naturalist who watches and describes the hibits and instincts of animals, and the observations of the student of the earliest stages of human history, who watches and describes the habits and customs of barbarous men. Curiously enough, every feature Sir John Lubbock has contributed to the history of barbarism—and no one has so good a right as he to be called in some sense the historian of barbarism—is a feature tending to distinguish man from the brutes, or at least to distinguish essentially the characteristic brutality of man from the brutality of brutes. Take any one of Sir John Lubbock's curious list of savageries, and you will find that, intellectually speaking, it constitutes not a link between civilized man and the lower animals, but a chasm between them. He quotes, for instance, at the very outset a celebrated saying of a negro to Captain Burton. "What? Am I starve while my sister has children whom she can sell?" Now, is not the feeling of civilization about the claims of children on their parents far more nearly an intel lectual reflection of the instincts exhibited by almost all the lower animals with relation to their young, than a development of this savage sentiment? Where is the bird that will cast one of its young to the hawk to save itself, or the doe that will not fight far more fiercely for its fawn than for itself? The self-assertion of this savage selfishness represents a gap between civilized man and the lower animals, not a link. Then take the practice—of the great prevalence of which among savages Sir John Lubbock produces curious evidence—of the father's going to bed with a new-born child, while the mother gets up and does all the work of the household. Is not this, again, a case of capricious break in the chain between animal instinct and civilized sense? Or take Sir John Lubbock's account of the extravagant passion of the savage for not only artificial, but positively inconvenient and painful ornament, such as bones stuck through the nose, studs in the cheeks, and so forth. Without saying that civilized man, or at least woman, has entirely abandoned all these savage practices, is it not evident that the tendency of civilization has been to abolish the inconvenient ornamentations of savage vanity, and to return towards the simplicity of the unconscious creature? Again, consider Sir John Lubbock's remarks on the laws of savage tribes. It is often supposed, he says, that savages are personally more free than civilized men, but "there cannot be a greater mistake. The savage is nowhere free. All over the world his life is regulated by a complicated set of rules and customs as forcible as laws, of general psohibitions, and unjust privileges." "The Australians," for example, "instead of enjoying perfect personal freedom, as would at first appear, are governed by a code of rules and a set of customs which form one of the most cruel tyrannies that has ever perhaps existed on the face of the earth, subjecting not only the will, but the property and life of the weak to the dominion of the strong." Of this, again, there is no trace among gregarious animals; for though one tribe will prey upon another, creatures of the same kind, like bees or beavers, live for the most part in instinctive peace and order. And here again, the great aim of civilization is to strike off the alien yoke of tyrannic law and custom which barbarism imposes. Again, in the relation between the sexes, the most marked distinction of savage life is the violence with which woman is habitually treated, being carried off at first by violence, and reduced to the position of a kind of slave afterwards. Here again, we find nothing parallel in the life of the lower animals, and we do find much more trace of fidelity. A Kandyan, expressing his scorn for a rather exceptional savage, a Veddah, cited in proof of the contemptible character of the Veddahs that they remain true to one wife till death, which, said the Kandyan, was exactly like the practice of monkeys. What Sir John Lubbock thinks the most common rule of marriage in the lowest tribes, the system of communal marriage, is certainly not an improvement on, but a deterioration from the habits of the higher brutes. Of religion of course there can be no trace in the brutes, and the mere power of fancying and speculating, however rudely, on the unseen, is, of course, a great advance in the faculty; but the first result of that power, as in the lower religions described by Sir John Lubbock—for instance, the worship of the serpent, because of his deadly venom—is to start man off again on the track of mutilation of nature, instead of conformity to it such as we see in the animal world. Any one who follows Sir John Lubbock carefully through his description of savage customs and habits, will see, in almost every one, not a link, but a chasm, between the life of what is called instinct, and the life of what is called educated reason. Formulated selfishness and caprice are of the very essence of savage customs. Unselfish and orderly instincts, which produce many of the effects of the highest intelligent organization, are of the very essence of the animal life in the stage beneath. The more we learn of the lowest types of barbarism, the more clear it seems that the first stirrings of human character were not "improvements by the method of natural selection" on the habits of the brutes, but in most cases absolute deteriorations on those habits, due to the disturbing power of self-will and caprice. Men instead of gaining an advantage over the brutes by their rude attempts at laws, and by the suggestions of their superstitions fears, distinctly lose by them. In the struggle for existence with the lower animals, savages are weighted, handicapped, by their chief social and religious rites, and only their superior cunning as foes enables them to win the battle in spite of these disadvantages. The principle of "natural selection" might, of course, explain how the cunninger creature gets the victory over the less cunning, but it will not explain why cunning, once developed, rushes into so many pure insanities of artificial custom, law, ornament, and incantation—insanities positively prejudicial to the race, and which are extinguished one by one as civilization begins to study and apprehend the limits of existence.

It seems to us that the new investigations of the facts of savage life all go to show quite as wide a *natural* distinction between man and the lower animals as the old assumptions of the deteriorationists. There must be a distinctive sense of self-guiding capacity and of inchoate desire to use it effectually, in those random groupings after better rules of living than the inexorable power of habit had imposed on the lower animals. The fruits of a past eternity of slowly-improved habits—supposing toat to be the Darwinian history assigned to the ancestors of man—could not result in this burst of wild caprice, in these haphazard attempts to make his lot happier, and to beautify his person, by arbitrary and mischievous rules. You can only account for those wild lashings-out *against* nature, which are observable in the first moral and social experiments of barbarous man, by his dim consciousness of possessing a power of ruling himself and ruling the world around him, which is neither observable in any other animal, nor yet justified by its first tentative efforts even in man himself. If the savage is more loaded physically with ugly ornaments, and morally with still uglier laws, than any civilized being, is it not clear that his blind sense of power was not, in its initial state, an advantage to him, but a disadvantage, and yet that it was so strong within him that it would image itself in all sorts of arbitrary whims in spite of that disadvantage? Now, what is utterly incompatible with all the laws of nature, including thoso of animal life, is anything arbitrary or capricious. Mr. Darwin shows that the moment any variety of type develops itself which is disadvantageous to the race to which it belongs, in the circumstances in which it is placed, there is an immediate tendency to extinguish it. How, then, could a variety arise and prosper whose distinctive characteristic was an arbitrary self-will—a disposition to cast about in the world for a larger measure of happiness than the average of that species could enjoy, and to adopt the most injudicious methods for securing that happiness? Surely, unless such a characteristic were accompanied by some great and critical rise in the dead level of his intelligence above that of other animals, such a creature would be immediately extinguished in the struggle for existence? You can in no wise imagine the gradual rise of self-will, and vanity, and superstition, and other distinctive forms of savage life, as animal tendencies simply engrafted upon the ordinary animal cunning—for they would be so adverse to the existence of the creatures in whom they sprang up as to cause their extinction. An elephant impeded by a bit of wood stuck through his trunk by way of ornament, or a baboon subject to the superstition that particular stones had the power to kill it, would clearly have a very bad chance with other elephants and baboons. What we seem to see in Sir John Lubbock's investigations is the proof that man is a species raised a whole stratum of intelligence above the animals next in intelligence to him, or he would not survive the enormous disadvantage of the growth of an imagination and of social passions, the first stirrings of which are not advantageous, but dangerous and anarchical. To our minds, the new lights we are getting upon savage life go a great way towards proving that the human race cannot be a variety produced by the Darwinian law from lower races, simply because the varieties of living introduced into the universe by the germinal human fnculties are so distinctly unfavorable varieties of living, varieties which have all to be cleared away as reason takes its fuller development, and the imagination begins to understand the limits within which it works under the divine law.

—Some enterprising citizens of Fort Scott, Kansas, are forming a company with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture agricultural implements.

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday October 12, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 15
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 15, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 15.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen Street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 s

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.
The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.
For further particulars, apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE.
W. B. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 6 PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD COUPONS
OF THE
SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.
Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
6 21 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
F. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 8 25

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.
FAIRTHORNE & RAND,
Law and Collection Office,
No. 17 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED
Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.
AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
3 15? JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COAL.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH
COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7·00, Stove, $7·00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17? No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
October 12, at 4 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. 10 11 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, Office Desks and Tables, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Sideboards, Mattresses and Bedding, China, Glassware, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Stoves; One Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 13, at 9 o'clock, by catalogue, about 1000 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment.
BILLIARD TABLE.
Also, superior carom billiard table, slate bed, made by Phelan & Collender, with balls, cues, counters, etc., complete.
FRENCH PLATE GLASSES.
Also, about 200 French plate glasses, 22x36 inches, in sash doors. 10 11 2t

SPECIAL SALE OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE.
On Friday Morning,
14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, second story, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of Superior Cabinet Furniture from manufacturers. Particulars in catalogues now ready. 10 12 2t

Sale No. 2031 Pine Street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 14th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2031 Pine street, by catalogue, the entire Superior Furniture. 10 12 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row).
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF OVER 100 FRENCH Plate, Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Fine Bouquet, Pier, and Base Tables of New Designs, with Marbles.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, over 100 French plate mantel and pier glasses of the latest patterns, with gold gilt and walnut and gold frames, manufactured by the best workmen. Also a handsome assortment of bouquet, pier, console, and bracket tables of new designs, with various styles of marble slabs. The goods will be arranged for examination on Tuesday and Wednesday, with catalogues. 10 7 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [10 7 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVEL LING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also,
1100 feet undressed and French morocco. 10 12 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.
CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at No. 1509 Girard avenue.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Mantel Mirror, Splendid Wardrobe, Fine Brussels, Velvet and other Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1509 Girard avenue, the entire handsome household furniture, etc.. 10 6 6t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24?

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, HATS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 10 11 2t

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Fourth large trade sale, American and imported furs, etc., by catalogue.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock.
ROBES, ROBES.
Also, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, coon, and buffalo robes. 10 11 3t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 23 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.
AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.
We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.
G. A. RNO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, administrator of the estate of Alexander Armstrong, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, October 18, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
10 5wfm5t SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 cmth

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PENN SQUARES.

They are to become the Site of the New Public Buildings—The Vote on the Question Yesterday—A History of the Squares—What they have been used for in the past.

The vote yesterday on the question of the location of the public buildings, corrected up to the latest moment, foots up as follows:—

Wards.	Washington Sq.	Penn Sq.	Wards.	Washington Sq.	Penn Sq.
1	1229	1253	16	1074	1052
2	1673	1536	17	..	..
3	1412	1206	18	1088	1256
4	2267	942	19	..	..
5	2152	496	20	1544	5428
6	1081	740	21	1032	892
7	875	2419	22	1695	838
8	..	..	23	..	..
9	436	1697	24	262	3172
10	900	3400	25	..	..
11	700 maj.	..	26	184	2137
12	1162	1042	27	280	1687
13	937	1276	28	..	..
14	649	2605			
15	662	4094		21,957	37,822
					21,957

Majority for Penn Squares.....15,865

As, by the result shown above, the Penn Squares have been chosen as the site for the buildings, a short history of the way in which they were first laid out and of the uses to which they were subsequently put will be of interest to the public.

In the original plan of the city, as laid out by Thomas Holmes, the first Surveyor-General, and adopted by William Penn, the locations of five public squares are shown. On these there were lots numbered for first purchasers, but on the two eastern ones, now Washington and Franklin, the words "Eight acres for public uses" were written. The western squares had the same words written upon them, with the addition in the case of the northwestern of "By William Penn, Esq." On the Centre (now Penn) Square were the words "Centre Square, ten acres."

The advertisement annexed to the "List of First Purchasers" contains the following:—

"In the centre of the city is a square of ten acres; at each angle are to be houses for public affairs, as a meeting-house, assembly or state-house, market-house, school-house, and several other buildings for public concerns. There are also in each quarter of the city a square of eight acres, to be of like uses as the Moorfields in London."

All the squares were thus dedicated to public uses, but there was a marked distinction between the central and the other squares. In the case of Centre Square the ground was not to be kept open, but built upon, and thus serve the public uses by public buildings. In the case of the other squares, there was no building to be allowed, but they were to be kept entirely open.

The first use made of the Centre Square was to build a Friends' meeting house on the southwest section, in 1685, then a natural forest of oaks and hickories. This William Penn well knew of, and no doubt there worshipped. Robert Turner's letter to him, in 1685, says:—"We are now laying the foundation of a plain brick building for a meeting-house in the Centre, sixty feet long by forty feet broad, and hope to have it soon up, there being many hearts and hands at work that will do it." As the Friends' religion was then what was equivalent to the established religion of the place, the Friends' meeting-house was strictly a public building, and as such was allowed upon the ground.

On the 20th day of October, 1701, the Friends' meeting-house was yet standing on the Centre Square, as appears by William Penn's first charter of that date to the City of Philadelphia; for thereby the proprietary granted to the inhabitants of the city, until taken in for building, the use of his vacant lands, with this proviso:—"That nothing herein contained shall debar me or my heirs in time to come from fencing in all the vacant lands that lie between the Centre Meeting-house and the Schuylkill, which I intend shall be divided from the land by me allotted for the Delaware side, by a straight line along Broad street from Edward Shippen's land, through the Centre Square by (to) Daniel Pegg's land.

In the spring of 1799 the Philadelphia Water Works were begun and erected in the centre of Centre Square, and High and Broad streets were intercepted, and all business and travel made to pass round a circle, except travel by foot passengers. The works remained for more than a quarter of a century, when the main streets were again continued on their direct course and again cut the square into four sections. The main building of these public water works was likewise regarded in the light of a public building, and as such obtained the ground. Various pictures of the funny-looking round building, with its centre dome, from the top of which came the smoke, can still be seen. The ground surrounding the works was fitted up and used as a park, and a fine fountain was usually playing directly in front of the house.

No written deed of conveyance appears to have been made by William Penn of any of the public squares to the city or State. They were but *dedicated* to public uses in laying out the plan of the city, and in granting lots upon that plan, whereby the squares became dedicated to the public as irrevocably and in the same manner as the public streets were. No deed was necessary. There is no particular form or ceremony necessary in the dedication of land to public use. All that is required is the assent of the owner of the land, and the fact of its being used for the purposes intended by the appropriation.

On the city of Philadelphia, as that part of the public most immediately interested, had devolved the care and control of the public squares. But although this be so, it does not follow that the title to them is vested in the city, or that the city has power to dispose of them. Such dedications are for the use of the public of the Commonwealth, and the ultimate control is in the Legislature of the Commonwealth. And this is so, though the title may be conveyed to local trustees. Thus moneys raised by lottery were directed to be invested by the Commissioners of the county of Philadelphia in the purchase of landings in the Northern Liberties, under an act reciting the needs of that vicinity, in trust, to let the same for the public use. When the township of the Northern Liberties was divided into different districts, and the landings and funds had been transferred to that first incorporated, within which the landings were, it was held that the others could not recover profits that had accrued and were held for the general public.

When a religious society, under a grant from Thomas Penn, in 1741, of a portion of Franklin Square, for a burial lot, had so used it for the greater part of a century, recovery was had of it in the name of the Commonwealth, on indictment for a nuisance.

And though the charter by William Penn, granted to the city in 1701, declared that he for himself and his heirs did grant and ordain that the streets in said city should forever continue as they were laid out and regulated, and that the end of each street extending into the river Delaware should be and continue free for the use and service of said city and the inhabitants thereof, who might improve the same for the best advantage of the city; yet it was held to be a trust for the public. "The use dedicated and transferred is public and indefinite, to be used and enjoyed according to its nature and circumstances, so as to afford to the public the accommodation intended." If there be abuse of authority, which is not to be presumed, it would be corrected by the Legislature. Though the squares were not granted by the charter to the city, that charter did recognize their existence as dedications to the public, as above seen.

When property is dedicated or transferred to public use, the use is indefinite and may vary according to circumstances. The public not being able themselves to manage or attend to it, the care and employment of it must devolve upon some local authority or body corporate as its guardian, who are in the first instance to determine what use of it, from time to time, is best calculated for the public interest, subject, as charitable uses are, to the control of the laws and the courts, in case of any abuse or misapplication of the trust.

Under these circumstances the act of the Legislature giving the use of the square for the purpose is eminently legal, though in the case of Washington Square, had it been chosen, the authority of the Legislature might have been seriously questioned; that body having only the power to administer the original design, whether in giving the use of one, or in withholding the use of the other.

Various have been the public uses to which the Penn Squares have been devoted. In 1688 it was used for a fair, by authority of the Governor and Council. It was used for a Friends' meeting, by authority of William Penn. In 1726 the Grand Jury presented two old wells, very deep, which lie open at the Centre Square. John F. Watson, who was born June 13, 1779, says in his Annals:—"When the writer was a lad, the Centre Square was never named but in connection with military trainings, or as an object of universal terror to boys, as the gallows-ground." Next it was adapted by the city for the Water Works; and lastly, it has been enclosed by the city with suostantial iron railings, and improved by gravel walks and green swards, as we now see them.

The next use to which it will be put, as authorized by the vote of yesterday, will be the ground on which to erect our fine new public buildings, which now by this choice of site will be in a locality in which they can be seen to perfection. In such a place it will be worth the while to build costly buildings which shall be the crowning honor and beauty of the city. Situated thus, not only will their overhanging presence be visible from every point by every stranger, but every point will likewise be visible from it. The view from the highest part will, in such a location, certainly be worth the toil of a stranger's pilgrimage to attain it.

It is sincerely hoped that no mean and sordid spirit will take possession of the minds of those who will have charge of the planning of the building. Now that we have got a fine site we want a fine building. We do not want a cheap one, remotely after the fashion of the new Sixth street Court House. But we do want a real fine building, and one that will cost money. Such an one as would surely be an honor to the city. Some Philadelphians complain of the slowness of our city, calling it a one-horse place, and asking why it is not more progressive. Yet, when any question like the present comes up for consideration, these same people are themselves one-horse, and go in for saving where the greatest interests of the city are concerned. Better to save in some other quarter where it will not show so much. It is to be hoped that no such spirit will be manifested on this connection.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—This morning the Lieutenants of Police reported the following cases growing out of the election yesterday:—

Thomas Kennedy, aged twenty-one years, and only six months from Scotland, was arrested at Twenty-first and Tower streets upon the charge of illegal voting.

Francis Fitzgerald was arrested at Eleventh and Filbert streets upon the same charge.

William Casey (colored) was taken into custody at the polls in the Third division of the Fifth ward upon the charge of attempting to vote illegally under the name of William Haskins.

All of the above defendants were bound over for a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

Daniel Fields was arrested at Eighth and Filbert streets upon the alleged charge of voting illegally, and was held to bail for a hearing before Alderman Colgan.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The official returns made to the office of the Prothonotary of the Coert of Common Pleas elect the following Democrats:—Second district, George McGowan, by 203 majority; Third district, Samuel Josephs; Sixth district, John F. Mooney, 77 majority; Ninth district, George A. Quigley; and Seventeenth district, Joseph A. Campbell. Mr. Elliott, of the Fourth district, is returned by over 1600 majority; John Lamon, in the Twelfth district, is elected by but 38 majority; John Dumbell, in the Thirteenth district, is elected by a plurality of nearly 200; and William Duffy is elected in the Fifth district by several hundred majority. The remainder of the Legislature is unquestionably composed of Republicans.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—For the valuable services and prompt action of Lieutenant-Colonel James Forney and his detachment of marines during the exciting hours of yesterday, at the Fifth and Lombard streets poll, great thanks are due. Colonel Forney's thoughtful conduct in particular, as well as that of his men, is well worthy of praise. With a person of less discretion at the post, we might have been called upon this morning to chronicle many more election troubles, some of which would surely have ended with bloodshed. The Colonel is sincerely congratulated by all his friends.

"THE RARE OLD PLAYERS."—The friends of the lecture-room, admirers of finished oratory, and all those of a literary turn, should remember that Mr Chas. W. Brooke, the eminent counsellor, will dilate upon the old English players of pre-eminent celebrity, at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. The theme, "The Rare Old Players," is as interesting as any that could be chosen, and we think no one could place the lecture before an audience in a more complete and amusing manner than will Mr. Brooke.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD VOTE for members of Common Council, official, was as follows:—

Rep.		Dem.	
Huhn	3619	Hagner	2206
Charlton	3613	Haffelfinger	2215
Nichols	3605	Faulkner	2185

Mr. Huhn's majority is 1413, the largest ever given in this ward. It is a fitting compliment to one of the most efficient and capable men who has ever held a seat in Councils.

INCITING TO RIOT, ETC.—Isaac P. Ricketts (colored) had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter this morning, charged with assault and battery on Policeman Connell and with inciting to riot. Defendant was held in $800 bail to answer.

Thomas Williams (colored) also had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons, and was held to bail to answer.

ABDUCTION.—About 9 o'clock this morning a boy named George McDonegan, aged three and a half years, was abducted from his home, No. 2513 Callowhill street, by an unknown man, who was last seen leaving a car at Third and Arch streets with the child in his custody. The man is described as 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, with sandy moustache and imperial.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—John Dougherty was arrested at Eleventh and Shippen streets last evening, upon the charge of the larceny of a watch from a man named John Mullen. The theft was committed at Ninth and Christian streets, and when arrested Dougherty is alleged to have had the stolen property in his possession. Defendant was held to bail for a further hearing before Alderman Bonsal.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Later returns than those published elsewhere give Creely 1286 majority in this district. This is exclusive of the Tenth division of the Tenth ward.

THE RETURN JUDGES.—The return judges will meet in the Supreme Court-room to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, to count the official vote of the election yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Cam & Am 88, Monday.... 92¾
$1000 Leh gold L.... 80
$500 City 6s, New..102
$5000 Amer Gold....113⅛
$5000 do.....113⅜
400 sh Leh Nav St..33¾
200 sh Cata Prf.b30. 39
100 do.....38¾
100 sh Penna R.s30. 60½
100 sh Read R.....50@60

100 sh Read R..b10.50@66
100 do. .s30wn. 50⅝
100 do.....50@60
200 do..s10wn.50@60
300 do.....s60. 50⅝
200 do.....30d. 50⅝
100 do..s60wn. 50⅝
100 do.... .s60. 50⅝
200 do.....18. 50⅝
100 do .s60wn. 50⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Am Gold....115⅝
$6500 City 6s N.Is.103⅛
4400 do.....103½
1 sh Leh Val.....58⅜
100 sh Ph & E R.b60 27¼
100 do..... 27⅛

200 sh Hestony'e.b5. 15
100 sh Read....s4in.59@61
2 do.....50¾
300 do.....s60. 50⅝
100 do.....int. 50⅝

CITY ITEMS.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Newly fitted up, on first floor.
Convenient for Ladies.
LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
Call and examine.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MARRIED.

DUMARESQ—HASELTINE.—On Tuesday, October 11th, by the Rev. James G. Shinn, assisted by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., JAMES S. DUMARESQ, of Boston, to MARIAN LUCIE, daughter of John Haseltine, Esq., of this city.

MURPHY—SIMES.—On the morning of the 10th instant, by the Rev. B. Villiger, WILLIAM H. MURPHY to ADELINE H., daughter of William F. Simes, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

DEAL.—On the 9th instant, ADELINE DEAL, wife of William Deal, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 443 Diamond street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Services at Cohocksink M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock. Body to be placed in the vault.

GENTH.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on the 8th instant, FREDERICK GENTH, Sr., aged 56 years 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and St. Paul's Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 Oxford street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to St. James' Church. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

NOTMAN.—MARTHA, wife of the late John Notman, Esq., on Tuesday morning.

The funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 1430 Spruce street, on Thursday, Oct. 13th, at 10 A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF COLUMBIA LODGE No. 91, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY next, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Galashan. By order of the W. M.
21* R. LLOYD LEE, Sec.

ENVELOPES.

Having introduced STEAM-POWER ENVELOPE MACHINES into our establishment, we offer a full assortment of

ENVELOPES

At very low prices, wholesale and retail.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Steam-Power Printers,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT, No. 1620 CHESNUT Street. Inquire of F. T. LOWELL, No. 909 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 2t*

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Bismarck and General Burnside.

"Germany as it Was."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Telegraphic Election Returns.

Illness of General Lee.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Bismarck and Burnside.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A correspondent of one of the morning journals here furnishes the following interesting scene which occurred recently at Versailles. Early in the evening Count Bismarck entered the hotel dusty and hungry. He was attended by only a few officers. He ordered dinner in the salle-a-manger, which was already crowded with people. Recognizing General Burnside at the table, with Generals Sheridan and Forsyth and Mr. Forbes, he saluted them, and joining them chatted pleasantly and jocularly, especially regarding Mr. Forbes' visit to Paris.

Some one at this time called the Count's attention to the map of Germany hanging on the wall over his head. "Yes, Germany as it *was*," was the significant reply.

Garibaldi's Health.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—General Garibaldi will not take the field at present. His health is quite delicate, and he will require a season of rest before engaging in active operations.

FROM THE STATE.

Twenty-first Senatorial District.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MIFFLINTOWN, Oct. 12.—Juniata county gives Crawford (Dem.) 800 majority over Wilson (Rep.), and 700 over Woods (Rep.), for Senator. Petriken (Dem.), for same office, has 550 over Wilson and 500 over Woods. McAleer and Rhorer (Democrats) have 400 majority over McCoy and Etneir (Republicans) for Assembly.

[Juniata is in the double Senatorial district, composed of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Blair. The Assembly district consists of Juniata, Mifflin, and Huntingdon. The election of both Democratic Senators and Representatives seems probable.—ED. TEL.]

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEWISTOWN, Oct. 12.—Mifflin county gives Wilson (Rep.) and Crawford (Dem.) each 40 majority for Senator, over Woods (Rep.) and Petriken (Dem.) McCoy (Rep.) has 30 majority for Assembly, and Etneir (Rep.) 20 majority. Morrell (Rep.) is beaten 9 votes by Spear (Dem.) for Congress.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Last night Herman Magescheft fell from a train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the city, and was run over and received injuries from which he died shortly afterwards. He left Pittsburg a few days since, and had been but four weeks in the country.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Cotton dull and nominally 15½c. Flour active and firm. Wheat steady and receipts good; choice Maryland red, $1 65@1 70; good to prime, $1 40@1 60; common to fair, $1 20@1 35; inferior, $1 10@1 15; white wheat, $1 40@1 75; Indiana red, $1 30. Corn very dull and stock large; Southern white, 90c.@$1; Southern yellow, 85@90c.; Western white, 85@90; Western yellow, 80@85c. Oats dull at 47@50c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess Pork firm at $27. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17½@18c.; clear do., 18¼@18½c.; shoulders, 14¾@15c.; hams, 25@35½c. Lard firm at 16¼@17. Whisky firm at 91c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Religious Anniversaries.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 12.—The anniversaries of the Free Baptist benevolent societies of New England commenced in this city last evening. A large number of people are in attendance from all parts of New England.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Stocks very strong. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅝; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90⅜; Canton, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 94; Erie, 92¾; Reading, 101½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 95; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¾; Western Union Telegraph, 39.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 16¼c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7500 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales 45,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 29 for new; No. 2 at $1 15 for new; $1 26@1 27 for old; winter red Western, $1 33@1 35. Corn firmer; sales 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 85c. Oats firm; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio at 54@57c.; Western at 52@52½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard steady. Whisky steady at 89@89½c.

Why General Steinmetz was Relieved.

From the London Times.

General Steinmetz has been relieved of the command of the 1st Army opposite Metz. His force is placed under Prince Frederick Charles, who at the same time retains the supreme direction of the 2d Army. While regretting it should have become unavoidable to supersede the old and deserving General—another Blucher in his patriotism and soldierly ardor—one cannot help listening to the military critics who disapproved his strategy from the beginning of the war. General Steinmetz is said to have had a predilection for the bayonet incompatible with a breech-loading age. With every allowance for the necessity of rapid and decisive successes, his style of warfare seemed to have smacked too much of the more primitive tactics of the olden time. Who does not recollect the assault on Spicheren hill? It was one of the most courageous feats to be imagined, and reflects the highest glory on the men engaged in it. But soon after it had been performed, at an enormous loss of life, there came the unpleasant intelligence lagging behind that the formidable position might have been gained more easily by turning the flank of the French and waiting for them to withdraw: in fact, it seems that General Failly was in the very act of drawing off when he found his rear attacked by those battalions which might as effectually, and with considerably less damage to themselves, have operated on his flank. The controversy which, on this and similar occasions, arose between Generals Moltke and Steinmetz has at last resulted in the latter resuming his former post of commander-in-chief at Posen.

—The cost of the improvement of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, it is estimated, will reach $240,000. The work cannot be completed short of two years.

—The leader of a notorious gang of cutthroats in Kansas was recently arrested and summarily executed for the murder of Thomas Reynolds three years ago.

—A young lady in the western part of New York lost her life, a short time since, while endeavoring to dry her face with a lamp after having rubbed it over with benzine to keep the mosquitoes away.

FOURTH EDITION

Important from Europe

Severe Battle Near Paris.

Reported French Victory

Alleged Prussian Cruelties.

The Election in Ohio.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported French Victory.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—The Ministry has just received the following news of an important French victory. The courier who brought the intelligence was permitted to pass through the Prussian lines.

A battle occurred on Friday, the 7th instant, between Fort Mont Vale rien and St. Cloud, on the west side of Paris. The French under General Ducrot having made a sortie in force, the Prussians were completely defeated, and were forced to retreat to Versailles, entirely surrendering the position they had lately occupied, and from which they might have shelled the western part of Paris.

Alleged Prussian Cruelties.

Advices from various parts of France repeat the statement that the Prussians are committing the greatest atrocities upon helpless towns where the franc-tireurs gain advantages. The Prussians have not only seized the authorities of towns and demanded restitution for captured Prussians on pain of death of the authorities and the burning down of the towns, but have also exacted that the franc-tireurs themselves be delivered up for execution.

In view of this frightful state of affairs, the government is reported to have again brought the subject to the attention of the Prussian military authorities as well as the foreign ambassadors to France.

General La Motterouge has been removed from command of troops here, and General Palandine appointed to succeed him.

The French Successes.

CHATEAU D'EAU, Oct. 12, via Tours, Oct. 12.—The enemy has been beaten back with loss at Dreux.

MOREVIL, Oct. 11, midnight, via Tours, Oct. 12.—The enemy's scouts near Montdidier beat a hasty retreat to-day on the approach of franc-tireurs and Mobiles.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—The Government is fully satisfied with the good faith of General Bourbaki. Five-franc pieces with emblems of the republic have just appeared from the mint.

Preparing for the Great Bombardment.

COLOGNE, Oct. 12.—A writer in the Frankfort *Gazette* has seen colossal bombs, holding 140 pounds of powder, going forward to Paris.

FROM THE STATE.

Northampton County.

EASTON, Oct. 12.—In this county the Republican gain is 1000. In this city there was a heavy fight made for the control of the City Councils. H. A. Sage, J. Heck, and Samuel Hayden, all Republicans, were elected by largely increased majorities. This gives the Republicans two-thirds of the Councils.

Seventh Congressional District.

CHESTER COUNTY.

WEST CHESTER, Oct. 12.—The majority for Washington Townsend in Chester county will be over 1950. In twenty-six districts heard from he has 1202 majority, being a Republican loss of 126.

FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—In the Second district there is a slight discrepancy in the Eighteenth ward, which a recount will only settle. The present figures show Stevenson's malority 1517. Republican majority on highest candidate in Hamilton county, about 2500. Special despatches received here from Highland county give Smith, in the Sixth Ohio district, 100 majority. In Clermont the Democrats claim 275, while the Republicans concede only 300.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The appointment of Col. Hatch as a member of the board to examine officers under the new army law has been revoked, because of the inability of Col. Hatch to reach Washington from his station in Texas in time for the meeting of the board, and Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 18th Infantry, has been appointed in his place. Benjamin H. Bristow has been appointed Solicitor-General.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Illness of General R. E. Lee.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—The *Dispatch* has just received the following special telegram from Staunton:—

A messenger arrived here last night from Lexington, bringing the information that General Lee is much worse, and his physicians report his disease as having assumed a more serious form, and his friends are alarmed at his condition.

—A colored girl of Troy was recently married to State Senator Ruby, of Texas. Her father was a runaway slave, and had to escape to Canada before the war, in order to save himself from arrest under the Fugitive Slave law. The Senator and his bride are soon expected on a visit to Troy.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.

One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 50 cents.

JOHN LINERD,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Ninth Page.*]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Large and Small Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Chamber Glasses; 4 Handsome Rosewood Piano-fortes, by Steck and others; Large and Small Bookcases; Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables, Office Desks, Centre and Bouquet Tables; Spring and Hair Mattresses; Cottage Suits and Wardrobes; Large Aquarium; Paintings, Engravings; Kitchen Furniture, Etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at No 1110 Chesnut street, by catalogue, will be sold a large and complete assortment of new and second-hand Household Furniture, carpets, china, glassware, engravings, etc.

LARGE AQUARIUM.—Also, one large aquarium.

FOUR ROSEWOOD PIANOS.—Also, one Grand Piano-forte by Steck, and three square case Rosewood Pianos by celebrated makers. 10 12 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

OPENING SALE OF TICKETS TO ANY OF THE LECTURES OF THE FIRST SERIES,

THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, Oct. 11.

ORDER OF THE LECTURES:
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, October 17.
"JOAN OF ARC."
GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 19.
"HENRY IV."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21.
"THE LOST ARTS."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24.
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26.
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28.
"MILK."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31.
"THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 2.
"IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF SIN."
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, November 3.
"MACBETH."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 4.
"CHARLES DICKENS."

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 2t

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA at the close of business, October 8, 1870:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discount	$332,414 52
Overdrafts	524 92
United States Bonds to secure circulation	257,500 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	20,050 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	57,527 84
Due from other National Banks	51,994 01
Due from other Banks and Bankers	3,421 05
Banking House	90,000 00
Current Expenses	6,215 35
Taxes paid	2,710 54
Cash Items (including stamps)	7,441 39
Exchanges for Clearing House	37,160 84
Bills of other National Banks	7,150 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,335 00
Specie, viz., Coin	9,683 90
Legal Tender Notes	90,020 00
Three Per-cent. Certificates	30,000 00
	$1,012,099 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	13,638 74
Discount	8,499 12
Interest	5,662 27
Profit and Loss	1,650 82
National Bank circulation outstanding	378,335 00
Individual Deposits	431,544 33
Cashiers' Checks outstanding	24,478 03
Due to National Banks	28,326 48
Due to other Banks and Bankers	29,964 68
	$1,012,099 47

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss:

I, C. H. PRICE, Cashier of the Seventh National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct. Attest:— C. H. PRICE, Cashier.

R. H. HOWARD,
A. R. MCCOWN,
THEO. WERNWAG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of October, 1870.

10 12 2t J. P. MAGILL, Notary Public.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, at Close of Business, October 8, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$614,134 88
United States Bonds to secure circulation	285,000 00
Due from Redeeming Agents	8,598 93
Due from National Banks	47,742 21
Due from other Banks and Bankers	17,402 40
Furniture and Fixtures	16,354 83
Current expenses	9,959 66
U. S. Taxes	9,348 60
Premiums	100 00
Cash Items	3,203 17
Exchanges for Clearing House	64,865 20
Bills of other National Banks	7,328 00
Fractional Currency	2,074 72
Legal-tender Notes	159,501 00
U. S. 3 per cents	50,000 00
	$1,295,613 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Surplus	50,000 00
Discount Account	15,120 60
Interest Account	1,525 88
Circulating Notes outstanding	210,615 00
Dividends unpaid	442 00
Individual Deposits	707,659 27
Cashier's Checks outstanding	4,555 25
Due to National Banks	167 47
Due to other Banks and Bankers	5,528 13
	$1,295,613 60

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss:

I, HENRY C. YOUNG, Cashier of the Commonwealth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1870.

E. R. BADGER, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:— WALTER G. WILSON, H. N. BURROUGHS, ROBT. B. STERLING. } Directors. 1t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, northeast corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting, an election will be held, at same place, for four Managers to serve three years. A. E. DOUGHERTY, 10 12 w4t Secretary.

HOWSON'S

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

United States and Foreign PATENTS,

Forrest Buildings,

No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

SWISS CARVINGS.

JAMES S. ARLE & SONS

Have just received a large importation of

SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,

And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. (10 1 stuth EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital.....$500,000
Assets.....$2,783,581

Losses Paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, '69, $1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,709
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WALN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel0 1amly
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

"THE PROVIDENT."

PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1 50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has